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Volume 2 contains 13 working papers from the 15th Seminar on Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials. The papers are: (1) A Report on Bibliographic Activities; (2) Microfilm Projects Newsletter; (3) Role of Latin American Legal Material in the Social Science Research Library; (4) A description of sources for Legal and Social Science Research in Latin America: Industrial and Labor Relations; (5) A Description of Sources for Legal and Social Science Research on Latin America: Land Tenure and Agrarian Reform; (6) The Acquisition of Current Brazilian Social Science Publications: Problems and Approaches; (7) Acquisition of Latin American Legal Materials: A Burdensome Task; (8) Contribution to a Bibliography of Published and Unpublished Theses Written by Cubans or on Cuba, Located at Harvard University; (9) Lista Selectiva de Bibliografias en Revistas Cubanas; (10) Latin American Studies and Library Materials in Japan, 1969 - A Preliminary Report; (11) Texas Consortium - First Year's Accomplishments and Report on Trinity University's Microfilming Activities; (12) Latin American Studies in Canada: Some Recent Trends and (13) Bibliography of Organization Manuals and Other Sources of Information on the Governmental Organization of the Countries of Latin America. (Author)

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VOLUME II

Susan Shattuck Benson and Mayellen Bresie
Rapporteurs General

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5 Fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (1960): Final Report and Working Papers. 1965. 321 p.

6-7 Ninth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (1964): Final Report and Working Papers. 1965. 2 vols.

8-9 Tenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (1965): Final Report and Working papers. 1966. 2 vols.

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Working Paper No.3
June 1970

A REPORT ON BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1970

by

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro
Teachers College Library, Columbia University

Submitted for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto
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Working Paper no. 3

A REPORT ON BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1970

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro

Each year the SALALM Sub-Committee on Reporting Bibliographic Activity prepares and presents this report. It is basically a bibliography of current bibliographies and related works pertaining to Latin America. The members of the Sub-Committee are: Daniel R. Cordeiro (Teachers College, Columbia University), chairman, Glenn F. Read, Jr. (Cornell University), Irene Zimmerman (University of Florida), Donald F. Wisdom (Library of Congress), Haydee N. Piedracueva (Columbia University), Jane Garner (University of Texas), Dr. and Mrs. Jesús Leyte-Vidal (Duke University), Herman H. Cline (City College of New York), Carl W. Deal (University of Illinois), and Paulita Maldonado de la Torre (Inter-American University, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico).

In addition to the personal search of bibliographic tools conducted by the members of the Sub-Committee, a form letter asking for information was sent to Latin American studies centers and to Latin Americanists all over the world. This year the response to the form letter was gratifying, and the Sub-Committee wishes to thank the many who contributed information. The magnitude of this compilation made it impossible to carefully check all information, thus, inaccuracies in author entry, date of publication, etc. might be found.

The present report, which is in two parts -- works in progress and works completed -- attempts to cover bibliographic activity and out-put for the period 1968 to the present. Works listed in last year's report are not included -- there are a few exceptions, however.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Abella, Rosa. LITERATURA CUBANA DEL DESTIERRO. (EDC?)

Allen, Richard F. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON WILLIS KNAPP JONES COLLECTION OF SPANISH AMERICAN THEATRE. (EDC 1972 -- Foreign Language Dept., University of Houston)

Bartley, Russel H. and Wagner, Stuart L. LATIN AMERICA IN BASIC HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS: A WORKING GUIDE. (EDC 1970 -- to be published)

The work is divided into two parts. A descriptive section identifies and describes public and semi-private collections of materials bearing on the history of Latin America in the Western Hemisphere, Europe and the Pacific basin. It is complemented by an extensive bibliographic section intended to further aid the interested scholar in his search for relevant materials within specific depositories. The compilers are faculty members of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee and the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis respectively.

Biblioteca Luis Angel Arango. CATALOGO BIBLIOGRAFICO COLOMBIANO DE LA BIBLIOTECA ... 4 vols.

Esta obra será distribuida en la exterior por LIBROS DE COLOMBIA que también distribuye las demás publicaciones de la Biblioteca y del Banco de la Republica en general. El volumen I se publicará a mediados de 1970.

Center for Latin American Relations, New York. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN FICTION AND POETRY IN TRANSLATION.

______. A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CARIBBEAN LITERATURE.

Centro Intercultural de Documentación, Cuernavaca, México. CIDOC SONDEOS.

A series of individual studies of religious phenomenology in Latin America. Include collections of documents and special bibliographies.

Córdoba, Edgar E. LATIN AMERICAN REFERENCE SOURCES; A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE HUMANITIES. (Southern Illinois University)

Criscenti, Joseph T. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRAVEL LITERATURE ON LATIN AMERICA (1810-1920). (Boston College)

Cuba. Biblioteca Nacional José Martí. Centro de Información Humanístico.

Preparing lists of principal cultural reviews published in Cuba between 1959 and 1967 inclusive. Also working on collective catalogue of periodical publications in the social sciences.

Donoso, Horacio Aránguiz. LA PRODUCCION HISTORIOGRAFICA CHILENA, 1958-1967. (to be published in 1970 -- Universidad Católica de Chile, Escuela de Derecho)

Espitaleta-Marrugo, Lina. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE BOLIVAR, COLOMBIA. (EDC 1970? -- to be published by "Libros de Colombia")

Fitchett, Delbert A. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POST-WAR LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. (EDC 1970? -- Universidad de Chile, Instituto de Economía)

Fleener, Charles J. GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICAN PAPERBACK LITERATURE.

A revision of the 1966 edition to be published in 1970 by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress.

Gropp, Arthur Eric. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES: SUPPLEMENT.

Guyana. University. Library. A SELECTION OF SPECIAL GOVERNMENT REPORTS, 1900-1960. (EDC Sept. 1970)

Harvey, Herbert. "A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE REFORM AND EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO; BASED ON A LARGE COLLECTION IN THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN." (EDC 1970? -- to be published in *Revista de Historia de América*)

HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

A new guide to this important publication is now in progress.

Howard University. Library. DICTIONARY CATALOG OF THE ARTHUR B. SPINGARN COLLECTION OF NEGRO AUTHORS. (to be published by G. K. Hall in 1970)

Caribbean authors from the last decade of the eighteenth century to the present, along with notable Afro-Cuban and Afro-Brazilian poets, novelists, and essayists are represented. To be published in 2 vols. -- prepublication price: $120; after Oct. 31, 1970: $150.

INDICE DE LIVROS E FOLHETOS EM PORTUGUES EM CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS E AFINS. (Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas)

Infante Díaz, Salvador. BIBLIOGRAFIA MEDICA DE EL SALVADOR (100 ANOS).

Institute of Jamaica. INDEX TO THE "JAMAICA GLEANER."

Inter-American Bibliographic and Library Association.

Plans survey of college and university libraries to determine which hold private papers of individuals who had an interest in Latin America. The survey will be published.

Krymis, Karen R. CONTEMPORARY PERU: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (EDC Oct. 1970)

This selected bibliography is designed for the study of contemporary Peru. Emphasis is given to the economic, social, and political factors which give Peru its unique character as a nation. The selections consist of approximately 1,500 English or Spanish sources (books, articles, documents, etc.) published between January 1960 and January 1970. -- compiler.

Laban, Juana de. LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DANCE. (University of California, Irvine.)

Latin American Studies Association. AN ACQUISITIONS GUIDE FOR MATERIALS ON LATIN AMERICA. (nearing completion and is to be published)

LISTA SELECTIVA DE PUBLICACIONES PARA BIBLIOTECAS DE EDUCACION SUPERIOR E INVESTIGACION AGRICOLAS. Chapingo, México.

London. University. Institute for Latin American Studies. UNION CATALOGUE OF LATIN AMERICAN PERIODICAL HOLDINGS IN BRITISH UNIVERSITIES. (EDC autumn 1970 -- to be published and not in great quantity)

Lorenzo E , Concepción Pablo. PANORAMA BIBLIOGRAFICO DOMINICANO. (EDC 1970 -- to be appear in: Biblioteca Central de la UASD *Boletin de Adquisisiones*)

Lyday, Leon F. and Woodward, George. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CRITICAL STUDIES IN LATIN AMERICAN THEATRE, 1960-1969. (EDC 1970 -- Pennsylvania State University)

Marín, Miguel, *et al*. A GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVES OF MEXICO. (to be published by the Colegio de México)

Matijevic, Nicolás. BIBLIOGRAFIA PATAGONICA. (EDC 1971 -- to be published by Universidad Nacional del Sur)

Mesa, Rosa, *et al*. A DIRECTORY OF LATIN AMERICAN PERIODICALS. (University of Florida, Library)

Miller, Kent. MAJOR LATIN AMERICAN COLLECTIONS IN U.S. LIBRARIES: A LIST. (University of Kansas Library)

Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi. BIBLIOGRAFIA E INDICE DA GEOLOGIA DA AMAZONIA LEGAL BRASILEIRA, 1965-1969. (EDC June 1970 -- to be published)

Musso, Luis Alberto. BIBLIOGRAFIA BASICA DE HISTORIA DE LA REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF LATIN AMERICANISTS. 2nd Edition. (EDC 1970 -- U.S. Govt. Print. Office)

Nicaragua. Universidad Nacional. Biblioteca Central. LISTA DE TESIS DE LA FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS JURIDICAS Y SOCIALES QUE HAY EN LA BIBLIOTECA CENTRAL, 1941-1965.

Oxford University. Library. CATALOGUE OF THE MEXICAN PAMPHLET COLLECTION. (to be published)

Parks, George B. THE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. III: THE ROMANCE LITERATURES. (to be published by Ungar)

Pérez de Rosa, Albertina. INDEX TO CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN NEWS AND ARTICLES IN PUERTO RICAN NEWSPAPERS. (to be published)

Rovirosa, Dolores. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE ANTONIO JOSE VALDES. In: ANTONIO JOSE VALDES, MAESTRO, PERIODISTA, POLITICO Y HOMBRE DE AMERICA.

Sable, Martin H. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIGNIFICANT LATIN AMERICAN REFERENCE TOOLS AND MATERIALS. (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)

El Salvador. Biblioteca Nacional. BIBLIOGRAFIA CRONOLOGICA SALVADORENA.

Tambs, Lewis A. and Birkos, Alexander S. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN ENGLISH. (Dept. of Hist., Arizona State Univ.)

A bibliographical survey of periodicals which publish articles in English on Latin America.

U.S. Library of Congress. Hispanic Foundation. CATALOG OF THE HANS P. KRAUS COLLECTION [recently donated to the Library of Congress] (EDC 1971)

_____. _____. _____. GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVE OF HISPANIC LITERATURE ON TAPE. (EDC 1970)

_____. _____. Manuscript Division. GUIDE TO THE MEXICAN PORTION OF THE HARKNESS COLLECTION. (EDC 1971)

The collection consists of 51 manuscripts, totalling some 3,000 folios. The Mexican papers, the earliest of which is dates 1525, have a certain degree of unity in that most of them are connected to some extent with the house of Cortés, many of the documents having arisen from the state trial of Martín Cortés, son of the conquistador, for conspiracy in 1566, or later legal proceedings of the family. -- Donald F. Wisdom.

Velasquez Gallardo, Pablo, et al. BIBLIOGRAFIA AGRICOLA NACIONAL, 1946-1970. (EDC August 1970 -- to be published by the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas, México)

Velasquez Gallardo, Pablo, et al. PRIMERO SUPLEMENTO DEL CATALOGO COLECTIVO DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS ... (EDC August 1970 -- to be published by the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas)

Watson, Alice Gayle Hudgens. A GUIDE TO REFERENCE MATERIALS OF COLUMBIA, ECUADOR AND VENEZUELA: FIRST SUPPLEMENT. (EDC 1971 -- Fondren Library, Southern Methodist University)

Weaver, Jerry L. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. (California State College, Long Beach)

Wilgus, A. Curtis. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 19TH CENTURY TRAVEL ACCOUNTS PRINTED IN ENGLISH DEALING WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Zubatsky, David S. A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO PUBLISHED LISTINGS OF THESES AND DISSERTATIONS IN HISPANIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES. (University of Washington Libraries)

______. AN INDEX TO FESTSCHRIFTEN, HOMENAJES, ETC. IN THE FIELD OF LATIN AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY. (University of Washington Libraries)

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Abella, Rosa. "BIBLIOGRAFIA DE LA GUERRA DE LOS DIEZ ANOS," *Revista Cubana*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (ene.-jun., 1968), 239-270.

Aguirre Beltran, Gonzalo. "BIBLIOGRAFIA ANTROPOLOGICA EN LENGUA CASTELLANA DE LA COSTA Y LA SIERRA DEL PERU DURANTE LOS ULTIMOS 25 ANOS," *América Indígena*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (1st quarter 1968), 155-263.

Alinga de Vizcarra, Irma. GUIA DE PULICACIONES PERIODICAS AGRICOLAS Y CONEXAS DE BOLIVIA. La Paz, Sociedad de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Bolivia, 1968. 11 ℓ. mimeo

An inventory of collections in series existing in the library at the at the Ministry of Agriculture. Included are 171 periodicals -- monthly bulletins, yearbooks, etc.

Almeida, Norma Martins de. ALIMENTAÇÃO ANIMAL; UREIA TECNICA. Cruz das Almas, 1968. (Instituto de Pesquisas e Experimentação Agropecuárias do Leste. Lista bibliográfica no. 8)

______. PASTO ELEFANTE (*PENNISETUM PURPUREUM*); BIBLIOGRAFIA DAS PUBLICACOES QUE SE ENCONTRAM NA BIBLIOTECA DESTE INSTITUTO. Cruz das Almas, 1968. 8 ℓ. (Instituto de Pesquisas e Experimentação Agropecuárias do Leste. Lista bibliográfica no. 10)

Alvear, A. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE BIBLIOGRAFIAS AGRICOLAS DE AMERICA LATINA. 2a. ed. rev. y ampl. Turrialba, Costa Rica, IICA, Biblioteca y Servicio de Documentación, 1969.

Antioquia, Colombia (Dept.) Departamento Administrativo de Planeación. INDICE CARTOGRAFICO: ORIGINALES, COPIAS, MAPAS. Medellín, 1969. 37 p.

ANUARIO [BIBLIOGRAFICO ?] 1968-1969. Montevideo, Uruguay, CBA Editores, 1970-

"Publicación bibliográfica de libros nuevos latino americanos, comentados en español e inglés; entradas de las traducciones L. Americanas de libros extranjeros con referencia técnica unicamente; críticas a publicaciones periódicas con historia de la publicación, características y contenido; idem con publicaciones seriadas; indices por materia, autor, título, directorio completo de editores y distribuidores L. Americanos, y publicaciones periódicas, principales revistas y boletinos, medios de difusión en general." -- publisher.

Appy, Rosemarie. CATALOGO COLETIVO DE PERIODICOS DO ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. São Paulo, Universidade de São Paulo, Biblioteca Central, 1968. 767 p.

Arboleda-Sepúlveda, Orlando. DIRECTORIO DE SIGLAS EN LAS CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS. Turrialba, Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas, 1968. 88 p.

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Argentine Republic. Servicio de Información sobre Traducciones Cientificas en Español (SITCE) LISTA DE TRADUCCIONES CIENTIFICAS REGISTRADAS HASTA 1967 inclusive. Buenos Aires, 1968. 158 p.

Arrigoitia, Luis de. "BIBLIOGRAFIA DE FREDERICO DE ONIS," La Torre, Vol. 16, No. 59 (ene./mar. 1968), 229-262.

Arteaga de Andino, Mélida y Claros, Abelina de. INDICE ANALITICO DE LA REVICA: ARCHIVOS DEL COLEGIO MEDICO DE EL SALVADOR, Vol. 1 (1948) hasta Vol. 22 (1969).

Esta bibliográfia no se ha publicado existe en la Biblioteca de la Facultad de Medicina. Se hacen entradas de autor principal y de materias. Se planea publicarla como un número extraordinario de la Revista.

______. BIBLIOGRAFIA MEDICA NACIONAL (unpublished -- no immediate plans to publish)

Auza, Nestor Tomás. ESTUDIO E INDICE GENERAL DE LA REVISTA NACIONAL (1886-1908) Buenos Aires, Instituto de Historia Argentina y Americana, Universidad del Salvador, 1968. 145 p.

______. ESTUDIOS E INDICE GENERAL DE EL PLATA CIENTIFICO Y LITERARIO 1854-1855. Buenos Aires, Universidade del Salvador, Facultad de Historia y Letras, 1968. 85 p.

Baa, Enid M. DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS AND SELECTED THESES ON CARIBBEAN TOPICS ACCEPTED BY UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, FROM 1778 to 1968. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Bureau of Public Libraries & Museums, 1969. 91 p.

______. THESES ON CARIBBEAN TOPICS, 1778-1968. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico Press, 1970. 146 p.

Banco Agrícola y Pecuario, Caracas. Biblioteca. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE LAS PUBLICACIONES DEL BANCO ... EXISTENTES EN LA BIBLIOTECA HASTA JULIO 1968. Caracas, 1968. 57 ℓ.

Banco de Guatemala. Depto. de Investigaciones Agropecuarias e Industriales. INDICE DE ESTUDIOS TECNICOS DEL ... 1963-1967. Guatemala, 1968. 76 p.

Banco de México, S.A. México. BIBLIOGRAFIA INDUSTRIAL DE MEXICO, 1967. México, D.F., 1968. 208 p.

Banco de México (Founded 1925) Biblioteca. INVERSIONES EXTRANJERAS EN MEXICO, 1940-1967. México, 1968. 28 p. (Serie de bibliografías especiales, no. 7)

______. BIBLIOGRAFIA FISCAL DE MEXICO, 1940-1967. México, 1968. 56 p. (Its Serie de bibliografías especiales, no. 9)

Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. CATALOG OF PRINTED BOOKS, FIRST SUPPLEMENT. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1969.

Bank of Guyana. Research Dept. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ECONOMY OF GUYANA. Guyana, 1968. 23 p.

Barbados. Dept. of Archives. LIST OF PRINTED ACCESSIONS, 1964-1967. [Bridgetown?] 1968. 74 p.

Barrera y Leirado, Cayetano Alberto de la. CATALOGO BIBLIOGRAFICO Y BIOGRAFICO DEL TEATRO ANTIGUO ESPANOL, DESDE SUS ORIGENES HASTA MEDIADOS DEL SIGLO XVII. Facsimile ed. Esp. Gredos, 1969. 741 p.

Becco, Horacio Jorge. FUENTES PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA LITERATURA ARGENTINA. [Buenos Aires] Centro Editor de América Latina [1968] 62 p.

Bernal, Segundo. GUIA BIBLIOGRAFICA DE COLOMBIA. Bogotá, Offset Italgraf, 1969. 782 p.

Bernson, A. "PANAMA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 20TH CENTURY GENERAL MAPS AND ATLASES OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS." Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin, No. 75 (March 1969), 21-25.

Besa Garcia, José. TENENCIA DE LA TIERRA Y REFORMA AGRARIA: BIBLIOGRAFIA. Arg. Desal/Troquel. 1968. 220 p.

BIBLIOGRAFIA ARGENTINA DE ARTES Y LETRAS; ARTES Y LETRAS EN "LA NACION" DE BUENOS AIRES 4 ENERO 1870 - 31 DICIEMBRE 1899. Buenos Aires, Fondo Nacional de las Artes [1968] 552 p.

BIBLIOGRAFIA BRASILEIRA DE FISICA. V. 1 1961/67. Rio de Janeiro, IBBD/CBPF, 1968.

BIBLIOGRAFIA E CRITICA DE AGRIPPINO GRIECO; COLETANEA ORG. EM COMEMORACAO DO OCTOGESIMO ANIVERSARIO DO NASCIMENTO DO ESCRITOR ... Rio de Janeiro, Instituto Nacional do Livro, 1968. 401 p.

BIBLIOGRAFIA E INDICE DA GEOLOGIA DA AMAZONIA LEGAL BRASILEIRA, 1641-1964. Belém, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, 1969. 291 p.

"BIBLIOGRAFIA: LA POBLACION EN EL PARAGUAY," Rev. Paraguaya de Sociología, V. 5, No. 12 (Ag. 1968), 136-140.

BIBLIOGRAFIA NACIONAL URUGUAYA; BOLETIN MENSUAL. No. 1- Montevideo, 1968-

BIBLIOGRAFIA SOBRE ALFABETIZACION. Vol. 1. Patzcuaro, México, CREFAL, 1969. 157 p.

Includes 340 titles in Spanish found in the library of CREFAL.

"BIBLIOGRAFIA SOBRE LA SOCIEDAD RURAL EN EL PARAGUAY," Revista Paraguaya de Sociología, V. 5, No. 11 (abr. 1968), 129-134.

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Bleznick, Donald W. A GUIDE TO JOURNALS IN THE HISPANIC FIELD: A SELECTED ANNOTATED LIST OF JOURNALS CENTRAL TO THE STUDY OF SPANISH AND SPANISH AMERICAN LANUAGE AND LITERATURE. Pennsylvania State University, 1966.

This guide was reprinted in HISPANIA, LII (Nov. 1969), 723-737.

Bloomfield, Valerie. WEST INDIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN THESES OF U. K. UNIVERSITIES. [London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 1969?] 22 p.

The list is subdivided regionally including sections on Latin America as a whole, individual countries of South America, Central America, and Mexico and the Caribbean. A final section covers theses on West Indians in Great Britain.

BOLETIN INFORMATIVO. Montevideo, CBA Editores, 1970-

A monthly publication which includes news of the publishing world in Latin America, new titles, articles on authors, prizes, etc. Complements COMENTARIOS BIBLIOGRAFICOS AMERICANOS and comes as part of subscription to the same.

Boston. Public Library. BIBLIOTHECA BARBADIENSIS; A CATALOG OF MATERIALS RELATING TO BARBADOS, 1650-1860 IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Boston, 1968. 27 p.

______. ______. CATALOGUE OF THE SPANISH LIBRARY AND THE PORTUGUESE BOOKS BEQUEATHED BY GEORGE TICKNOR TO THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1970.

"For this issue an additional appendix has been prepared which lists in short-title form those books and manuscripts which fall within the scope of the original catalog, and which have been acquired in the intervening nine decades." -- publisher's note.

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Braz, Maria Herbenia de Oliveira. PERIODICOS BRASILEIROS DE CULTURA. Rio de Janeiro, Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografía e Documentação, 1968.

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Silva, Luis Ignacio. LOS ESTUDIOS BIBLIOGRAFICOS SOBRE LITERATURA CHILENA. Chile: Zamorano y Caperan. 16 p.

Simor, Vanderlan. ROTEIRO PARA PESQUISA BIBLIOGRAFICA PARA ALUNOS DE MEDICINA. Pôrto Alegre, Departamento de Educação e Cultura, 1968. 7 ℓ.

Smith, Harriet W. SELECTED LIST FOR MINIMUM COLLECTION OF BASIC GEOLOGICAL LITERATURE COVERING ALL AREAS FOR LATIN AMERICAN COLLEGE ESTABLISHING A NEW DEPARTMENT. (completed in 1969 -- Geology Library, University of Illinois, Urbana) 10 ℓ.

Smith, T. Lynn. "STUDIES OF COLONIZATION AND SETTLEMENT," Latin American Research Review, IV, No. 1 (spring 1969), 93-123.

Sousa, José Galante de. FONTES PARA O ESTUDO DE MACHADO DE ASSIS. 2. ed. ampliada. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério da Educação e Cultura, Instituto Nacional do Livro, 1969. 326 p.

Sousa Peixoto V - G [?], Teresa. CONTRIBUCION A LA BIBLIOGRAFIA PERUANA DE AUQUENIDOS. Lima, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria, 1968. 45 p.

Stubbings, Hilda U. RENAISSANCE SPAIN IN ITS LITERARY RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND ENGLAND: A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. Nashville, Vanderbilt University Press, 1969. 175 p. $6.00

Lists some 360 monographs and articles written in Spain, France and England.

Suchlicki, Jaime. THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY; A DOCUMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1952-1968. Coral Gables, Fla., Research Institute for Cuba and the Caribbean, University of Miami, 1968. 83 ℓ.

Susto Lara, Juan Antonio. "PANORAMA DE LA BIBLIOGRAFIA EN PANAMA," Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía, v.18, no.4 (jan./mar. 1968, 3-27.

Syracuse University. Library. [A QUANTITATIVE SUBJECT ANALYSIS OF THE HISPANIC AND LUSO BRAZILIAN RESOURCES IN THE SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY] (completed and in press when reported)

Tambs, Lewis A. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN GEOPOLITICS. (completed 1970 Arizona State University, Tempe and has been submitted for publication)

Tanodi, Aurelio. GUIA DE LOS ARCHIVOS DE CORDOBA. Córdoba, Argentina, Universidad de Córdoba, 1968. 168 p.

Texas. University at Austin. Library. Latin American Collection. CATALOG OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COLLECTION. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1969. 31 vols.

______. ______. ______. ______. RECENT ARGENTINE ACQUISITIONS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COLLECTION ... No. 3 (Aug. 1965 - Dec. 1968) Austin, 1969. 107 p.

______. ______. ______. ______. RECENT COLOMBIAN ACQUISITIONS ... No. 2 (Aug. 1965 - Dec. 1968) Austin, 1970. (in press)

______. ______. ______. ______. RECENT EQUADORIAN ACQUISITIONS ... No. 1 (1962- Dec. 1968) Austin, 1970. 36 p.

______. ______. ______. ______. RECENT MEXICAN ACQUISITIONS ... No. 3 (Aug. 1965 - March 1967) Austin, 1967. 115 ℓ.

______. ______. ______. ______. RECENT PERUVIAN ACQUISITIONS ... No. 2 (May 1964- Dec. 1968) Austin, 1970. 33 p.

Thayer Ojeda, Tomás. LAS INVESTIGACIONES HISTORICAS Y LA BIBLIOGRAFIA COLONIAL. Chile: Zamorano y Caperan. 16 p.

Thompson, Lawrence Sidney. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPANISH PLAYS ON MICROCARDS. Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Press, 1968. 490 p.

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U.S. Dept. of State. LATIN AMERICA, SELECTED FUNCTIONAL AND COUNTRY BIBLIOGRAPHY. Part I: LATIN AMERICAN AREA. Washington, 1968.

U.S. Dept. of the Army. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN; ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF LITERATURE. Washington; [For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1969. vii, 319 p.

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U.S. Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center. SPECIAL PAPERS AVAILABLE, JULY 1969 -- LATIN AMERICA. Washington, Office of External Research, Dept. of State [1969?] 59 p.

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U.S. Foreign Service Institute. Center for Area and Country Studies. A SELECTED FUNCTIONAL AND COUNTRY BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN AREA. Washington, Dept. of State, 1969. 38 p.

A basic listing of recent works in English for the layman or beginning student.

U.S. Inter-agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs. A GUIDE TO MATERIALS RELATING TO PERSONS OF MEXICAN HERITAGE IN THE UNITED STATES. [Washington] 1969. 186 p.

U.S. Library of Congress. General Reference & Bibliographic Division. LISTA DE LOS PAPELES DE EMILIO PRADOS EN LA BIBLIOTECA DEL CONGRESO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University [1968?]

Uribe de Fernández de Córdoba, Susana. BIBLIOGRAFIA HISTORICA MEXICANA, PARTE II: 1968. Mexico, El Colegio de Mexico, Centro de Estudios, 1969. viii, 160 p. $3.30

Vaisse, Emilio. LA BIBLIOGRAFIA GENERAL DE CHILE. Chile: Zamorano y Caperan. 86 p.

Vallejos, M. A. Raúl. "LOS PRIMEROS LIBROS DE FILOSOFIA IMPRESOS EN LA AMERICA HISPANICA," Anales de la Universidad Central [Quito] v.96, no.351 (jun. 1968), 473-478.

Vaughan, Denton R. URBANIZATION IN 20TH CENTURY LATIN AMERICA: A WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY. Austin, University of Texas Press, 1970. $3.00

Velásquez Gallardo, Pablo. CATALOGO COLECTIVO DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS EXISTENTES EN BIBLIOTECAS DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA. México, Instituto Nacional de Invesigaciones Agrícolas, 1968. 2 vols.

Velazquez, Gonzalo. ANUARIO BIBLIOGRAFICO PUERTORRIQUENO 1961-1962. (completed -- to be published in 1970)

Villalon-Galdames, Alberto. BIBLIOGRAFIA JURIDICA DE AMERICA LATINA, 1810-1965. Santiago, Editorial Jurídica de Chile, 1969.

Villasana, Angel Raúl. ENSAYO DE UN REPERTORIO BIBLIOGRAFICO VENEZOLANO. Caracas, Banco Central de Venezuela, 1969-

Weaver, Jerry L. LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT; A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY (1950-1967) Santa Barbara, Calif., ABC-Clio, 1969. v,87 p.

West Indies. University. Faculty of Agriculture. Dept. of Soil Science. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOIL SCIENCE AND FERTILIZER AGRONOMY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN [compiled by I. S. Cornforth. St. Augustine, Trinidad, 1969. 97 p.

______. ______. Institute of Education. FILMS: A COMPENDIUM OF 16 MM. MOTION PICTURES AVAILABLE FOR LOAN IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, compiled by Ray Simpson ... St. Augustine, Trinidad, 1970. 48 p.

______. ______. Institute of International Relations. A BASIC LIST OF BOOKS AND REFERENCE MATERIALS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. St. Augustine, Trinidad [1969] 34 p.

______. ______. Library. CREATIVE WRITERS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: A BIBLIOGRAPHY, prepared on the occasion of the formal opening of the John F. Kennedy Library ... by Maritz Pantin ... and Diane Hunte. St. Augustine, Trinidad, 1970. 34 p.

Windward Islands. Banana Research Scheme. SUBJECT LIST OF PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED REPORTS AND NOTES. [Cstries, St. Lucia, Windward Islands, 1969?] 17 p.

Woodridge, Hensley C. "HISPANIA: INDEX, XLI-L (1958-1967)," Hispania, LII (Nov. 1969), 740-829.

Zambrano, Francisco. DICCIONARIO BIO-BIBLIOGRAFICO DE LA COMPANIA DE JESUS EN MEXICO. Vols. VII-IX: SIGLO XVII (1600-1699). Mexico, Editorial Jus, 1967-1969. 693, 810, 813 p.

Zela, Mildred Merino de. BIBLIOGRAFIA DEL FOLKLORE PERUANO, 1956-1966. (completed ? -- Universidad Católica del Perú)

Zimmerman, Irene. COOPERATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND INDEXING PROJECTS IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA. (Report submitted for the First Caribbean Conference on University and Research Institute Cooperation, sponsored by the Association of Caribbean Universities, June 14-17, 1969 at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.) 15 ℓ.

______. NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES: A STATE OF THE ART STUDY. (To be published in 1970 by the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida)

Zubatsky, David S. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CUMULATIVE INDEXES TO HISPANIC AMERICAN LANGUAGE AND LITERARY REVIEWS OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES. (To be published in *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía*)

______. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CUMULATIVE INDEXES TO LATIN AMERICAN JOURNALS OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES: HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. (To be published in *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía*)

______. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CUMULATIVE INDEXES TO LUSO-BRAZILIAN JOURNALS OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES: HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. (completed -- to be published?)

______. INDICE DE AUTORES DE LA REVISTA "LA REPUBLICA LITERARIA" (Guadalajara, Mexico, 1886-1890). (completed -- to be published?)

______. INDICE DE LA REVISTA "EL ARTISTA" (Méjico, 1874-1875). *Abside*, XXXIII, No.3 (jul./set. 1969), 344-357; XXXIII, No. 2 (abr./jun. 1969), 225-232.

______. A LIST OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY THESES AND DISSERTATIONS IN THE FIELD OF IBERO-AMERICAN STUDIES HELD BY THE OLIN LIBRARY. 14 ℓ. (completed 1970 -- available from author at the University of Washington Library)

______. RESEARCH SOURCES FOR IBERO-AMERICAN STUDIES: A UNION LIST OF SERIALS IN THE FIELDS OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES HELD BY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES. Seattle, Washington University Library [1970?] 202 p.

Supplements are contemplated.

XV SALALM
Working Paper No. 4
June 1970

MICROFILM PROJECTS NEWSLETTER

Suzanne Hodgman
Bibliographer for Ibero-American Studies
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Submitted for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
June 23-26, 1970

PAN AMERICAN UNION
General Secretariat, Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.
1970

EDITOR'S NOTE

Insofar as possible we have attempted not to repeat any projects previously described except those first reported in progress and now reported completed.

In most instances, information used in the Newsletter has been copied verbatim from the replies to the questionnaire.

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MICROREPRODUCTION PROJECTS RECENTLY COMPLETED

Hoover Institution

Nuestra industria: revista económica. Havana, Cuba. June 5, 1967, and August, 1967; no. 22/23-24. ($7)

Verde olivo. Havana. Año 1, no. 41; December 25, 1960. ($7)

Verde olivo. Havana. Año 9, no. 1-52; January - December, 1968. (4 reels, $111)

Library of Congress

PERIODICALS, as follows:

Jornal de letras. Rio de Janeiro. January, 1955 - February, 1958.

Academia Nacional de Historia. Quito. Boletín. July - October, 1923.

NEWSPAPERS, as follows:

El Colombiano. Medellín, Columbia. July, 1962 - August, 1963; March, 1967 - October, 1968.

La Nación. Buenos Aires. July 1, 1939 - December 31, 1950.

Diario carioca. Rio de Janeiro. January, 1944 - September 30, 1959.

El Diario. Montevideo. January 18, 1963 - December 31, 1966.

El Panamá America. Panama City. January, 1963 - December, 1966.

Los Angeles Law Library

Baja California (State). Periódico oficial. 1968-69. (A continuous annual project)

University of Minnesota

México. Archivo General de la Nación. Ramo de Mercedes.

1500 exposures; nearly all the mercedes in the Ramo de Mercedes devoted to the State of Morelos. 16th - 19th centuries.

México. Archivo General de la Nación. Hospital de Jesús and Tierras Collections.

40,000 exposures (approximately 36 reels); primarily devoted to the state of Morelos, both the sugar industry and individual haciendas, pueblos and rivers; material on the Marquesado del Valle and population data. 16th - 19th centuries.

México. Bienes Nacionales Collection

Approximately 1,000 exposures; padrones, particularly dealing with Morelos, for 1705, 1770's. Padrones of Cuautla, 1790's.

State of New Mexico Records Center. Archives Division

Mexican archives of New Mexico, 1821-1846. 42 rolls. (S378)

Guide to the microfilm edition of the Mexican archives of New Mexico, 1821-1846. Santa Fé, New Mexico, Records Center, 1969. 26 pp.

Calendar of the microfilm edition of the Mexican archives of New Mexico, 1821-1846. Santa Fé, New Mexico, Records Center, 1970. 143 pp.

New York Public Library

PERIODICALS, as follows:

Revista Javeriana. Bogotá. Tomo 55 - 56, nos. 271-278; February - September, 1968.

Argentine Republic. Contaduría General de la Nación. *Memoria*. 1912-1947, incl.

Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. August 15, 1898 - November 5, 1904, incl.

The Daily Gleaner and *The Sunday Gleaner*. Kingston, Jamaica. 1956-1967, incl.

Europa libre. Bogotá. Año 1, no. 1; September, 1942.

Argentine Republic. Ministerio de Educación y Justicia. *Serie Estadística: Educación*. 1960-61, 1964-65

Ecuador. Dirección General de Estadistica. *Anuario de estadísticas hospitalarias*. 1960-63

Con la Guardia en Alto. Havana. No. 9, Año $5^{2} - 7^{12}$; 1962, March, 1966 - 1968, Incl.

La Estrella. Mexico. Año $5^{52} - 8^{96}$; January, 1963 - December, 1966, incl.

Democracia. Buenos Aires. 1947

El Libertador; Organo de la Sociedad Bolivariana del Ecuador. Nos. 138 - 143; September/November, 1966 - October/December, 1967

Mexico. Departamento de Ingresos y Egresos Familiares. *Muestreo*. 1960.

Tucumán (Province), Argentine Republic. Archivo General. Documentos del Archivo. General de Tucumán. Tomo I (1806-1807, 1810-1812)

Amauta. Lima. Nos. 1-32; September, 1926 - August/September, 1930.

Mar y Pesca. Havana. Año 4; December, 1960 - December, 1961.

Manizales. Manizales, Colombia. Tomo $22^{261-280}$; February, 1963 - September, 1964, incl.

Colombia. Instituto Etnológico Nacional, Bogotá. Revista. Tomo 1^2; 1944

Uruguay. Servicio Meteorológico. Boletín. Nos. [1]-17, 30-41, 54-74, 76-77; [1899-1906] incl.

El Diario; anuario. Paraná. 1964

Brazil. Laboratorio da Producao Mineral. Boletín. Nos. 39, 41, 42; 1957 - 63

Criterio. Buenos Aires. Nos. 1431-1514; July, 1963 - December 31, 1968, incl.

Argentine Republic. Dirección General de Meteorología, Geofísica e Hidrología. Resumen mensual del tiempo. Vol. 2, nos. 1-12; Vol. 5, nos. 1-12; 1942, 1945.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola, S. A. El trigo en México. Parte 1 - 6^2 [1938-1941]

Summer Institute of Linguistics. Cartilla Mixteca de Jicaltepec. Mexico. Nos. 2-6; 1958

Nosotros; revista mensual de letras, arte, historia y filosofía. Buenos Aires. Tomo 1^2 - $81^{299/300}$

Revista de ciencias penales. Santiago, Chile. Tomo 20-23; 1961-1964

Mexican newsletter. Mexico. April 5, 1937 - January 1, 1938, incl.

Romance. Mexico. Vols. 1-2^{24}; February, 1940 - May, 1941

Revista mexicana de estudios historicos. Mexico. Vols. 2-3, 5, $13^{2/3}$, 19.

Orden. Mexico. Nos. 2-13; October, 1942 - November, 1943

Ataque. Mexico. Año [1], 2^{13}, 3^1; October, 1961, September, 1962, February, 1963

Revista cubana; periodico mensual de ciencias, filosofia, literature y bellas artes. Vols. 2-6, 8-15; 1885 - 1887, 188 - 1892, incl.

Trayectoria; revista mensual. Mexico. Año 1^{1-7}; April - November, 1941

Summer Institute of Linguistics. Cartilla Huave de San Mateo del Mar...Mexico. No. 1; December, 1956.

Quetzalcoatl; órgano de la Sociedad de Antropología y Etnografía de Mexico. Tomo 1^{3-5}; September, 1930 - July, 1931

Ucrania libre. Buenos Aires. Año $10^{16/17}$ - $11^{20/23}$; January/June, 1960 - January/December, 1961

Perú. Dirección de Estadistica de los Servicios Eléctricos del Perú. Boletín. Nos. 1-3; 1942, 1956, incl.

Guatemala. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Boletín de Información. September, 1954 - May/June, 1957

Panama American. Panamá. October 13, 1925 - March 31, 1949, incl.

Princeton University

NEWSPAPERS, as follows:

Cidade do Rio. Rio de Janeiro. October 8, 1887 through December 29, 1888

Gazeta da tarde. Rio de Janeiro. January 16, 1883 through December 31, 1887

Jornal do comercio. Rio de Janeiro. January 1, 1887 through December 31, 1889

Trinity University (San Antonio, Texas)

MUNICIPAL AND CHURCH ARCHIVES FROM THE STATE OF NUEVO LEON, MEXICO, as follows:

Monterrey, Nuevo León. Archivo Municipal.

Causas criminales, 1620-1834 (rolls 1-29)
Index: Hoyo, Eugenio del. Indice del Ramo de Causas Criminales del Archivo Municipal de Monterrey. Monterrey: Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores, 1963. (Serie Historia, 2)

Protocolos, 1599-1704 (rolls 3 -31)
Index: Cavazos Garza, Israel. Catálogo y síntesis de los protocolos del Archivo Municipal de Monterrey, 1599-1700. Monterrey: Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores, 1966. (Serie historia, 4)

Protocolos, 1704-1853 (rolls 32-52)

Actas de Cabildo, 1600-1962 (rolls 53-84)

Salinas Victoria, Nuevo León. Archivo Parroquial

Bautismos, 1721-1938 (rolls 85-93)

Matrimonios, 1755-1909 (rolls 93-96)

Entierros, 1745-1936 (rolls 96-98)

Salinas Victoria, Nuevo León. Archivo Municipal

Protocolos, Ramo Civil, etc., 1639-1935 (rolls 99-147)

Bandos, Decretos, etc., 1638-1919 (rolls 147-150)

Correspondencia, 1817-1921 (rolls 150-186)

Receptoría de Renta, 1829-1878 (rolls 186-187)

Correspondencia, 2a. serie, 1897-1925 (rolls 187-188)

Instrucción Pública, 1850-1915 (rolls 188-189)

Cancelados (rolls 190-193)

(Indice del Archivo Municipal de Salinas Victoria now in progress at the Instituto Tecnológico.)

Cadereyta, Nuevo León. Archivo Municipal

Protocolos, Ramo civil, etc., 1705-1757 (roll 194)
(Index now in progress at Trinity University)

Protocolos, Ramo Civil, etc., 1757-1872 (rolls 195-448)
Index: Documents divided into Legajos. Summary of contents at beginning of each legajo. Leg. 1-97 excluding Leg. 11, 14, 30, 31, 36, 40 (on microfilm).

Protocolos, Ramo Civil, etc., 1872-1923 (rolls 449-547)

Correspondencia, 1813-1883 (rolls 547-604)

Washington University (St. Louis)

Argentine Republic. Comisión Científica de la Expedición al Rio Negro, 1879. Informe oficial de la Comisión Científica agregada al Estado Mayor General de la Expedición al Río Negro (Patagonia) realizada en los meses de abril, mayo y junio de 1879, bajo las órdenes del General D. Julio A. Roca. Buenos Aires, 1881-[1882]

Argentores; revista teatral. Buenos Aires. Nos 1-281; 1934-1948, incl. with authors by index compiled by David S. Zubatsky.

Buenos Aires (Province). Oficina de Estadística General. *Demografía*. 1895; 1900-1902

Cabalgata: quincenario popular, espectáculos, literatura, noticias, ciencias, artes. Buenos Aires. Nos. 1-12; October 1, 1946 - March 25, 1947

Martín Fierro [en el centenario de José Hernández] La Plata, Argentina. Nos. 1-19; 1934-35.

Sin tregua. Partido socialista argentino de vanguardia. Nos. 1-12; September, 1962 - March, 1963

Venezuela. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales. *Anuario estadístico de Venezuela*. 1884, 1887, 1889

University of the West Indies, Jamaica

Jamaica Courant and Public Advertiser. January 1 - December 31, 1831

Yale University

Cuba. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Dirección de Información. [Title not given] 1960-1961

MICROREPRODUCTION PROJECTS IN PROGRESS OR CONTEMPLATED

Hoover Institution	Date begun or to begin
PERIODICALS, as follows:	
Bohemia. Havana. Año 48 - año 60; January, 1956 - December, 1968 (94 reels, $2297)	April, 1970
Casa de las Américas. Havana. 1960-69.	Fall, 1970
Juventud rebelde. Havana. October, 1965 - December, 1969	Fall, 1970
Mundo peronista. Buenos Aires. Nos. 1-90/91; July 15, 1951 - August 1, 1955	June, 1970
Obra revolucionario. Havana. May, 1960 - June, 1965	June, 1970

New York Public Library

Official government gazette project, previously described, is being continued.

Titles previously reported brought up to date and being filmed currently, as follows:

Academia brasileira de letras. Rio de Janeiro, Ano 53^{88} - 55^{91}; July, 1954 - June, 1956.

Academia de Historia de Valle, Cali, Colombia. Boletín. January, 1948 - March, 1948 - November, 1961.

Aéro voz. Havana. Año 16^{153} - 21^{213}; January, 1961 - May, 1966, incomplete.

Agonía. Buenos Aires. Vol. 1-14; 1939-1945.

Arco-Iris. Rio de Janeiro. Ano 5^{34} - 15^{113}; January, 1957 - July, 1967, incomplete.

Argentine Republic. Congreso. Cámara de Diputados. Diario de sesiones. Nos. 3-49; May 7, 1952 - March 11/12, 1953, incomplete. Also
1963, Sesión extraordinaria. Tomo 4
1964, Sesión ordinaria. Tomos 1-8
1964, Sesión extraordinaria. Tomos 9-11
1965, Sesión ordinaria. Tomo 1

Argentine Republic. Congreso. Cámara de Senadores. *Diario de sesiones*. Nos. 2-46; May 7, 1952 - March 19, 1953, incomplete; años 1962/63.

Bogotá. Cámara de Comercio. *Boletín*. Nos. 1218 - 1322; 1963 - December, 1964.

Coelum. Bogotá. Vols. 27 - 32; 1959 - 1964, incomplete

Colombia. Departamento de Controlaría. *Boletín*. 1933-1954, incomplete.

Defensa institucional cubana. México. Año 1^{1} - 2^{24}; October 15, 1962 - September, 1964, incomplete

Derecho del trabajo. Buenos Aires. Año 2^{1} - 23; January, 1942 - February, 1963, incomplete

Ecuador. Instituto Nacional de Previsión. *Seguridad social*. Año $17^{64/65}$ - 26^{96}; 1960 - January/June, 1963.

Ecuador. Ministerio de Obras Públicas. *Boletín de Obras Públicas*. Nos 1-62; March, 1936 - 1946, incomplete

Ecuador. Procuraduría General. *Boletín*. January, 1949 - August, 1953.

Industria peruana. Lima. Nos. 356 - 383; January, 1962 - December, 1964, incomplete

La industria. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Nos 72 - 119; July 23, 1960 - December 15, 1963

Informaciones comerciales. Lima. Año 15 - 16; 1964 - 1965.

Información. Santiago de los Caballeros, República Dominicana. January 8, 1940-

Instituto Americano de Estudios Vascos. Buenos Aires. *Boletín*. Año 13^{48} - 15^{59}; 1962 - 1964.

Lima. Bolsa de Comercio. *Revista mensual*. Año 33, vol. 32, no. 385 - ; July, 1961-

Lux. México. Año 28^{53} - 37^{136}; 1959 - 1964, incomplete

La luz. Buenos Aires. Año 31^{763} - 36^{919}; 1961 - December 23, 1966, incomplete.

Managua, Nicaragua. Cámara Nacional de Comercio e Industrias. *Boletín*. Nos. 61-240; August, 1940 - February, 1963, incomplete

México. Congreso. Cámara de Diputados. *Diario de los debates*. Legis. 45, año 1-3; 1961/62-1964

Nicaragua. Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. *Memoria*. 1951-52 - 1961

Panoramas. México. Nos 1-17; November/December, 1963 - September/October, 1965

Paraguay industrial y comercial. Asunción. Año 1-20; September, 1944 - December, 1963, Incomplete

Perú. Presidente. Mensaje. 1953 - 1966.

R.E.C.E., Representación Cubana del Exilio. Miami. Año 1^{1} - 3^{35}; November, 1964 - October, 1967

Repertorio boyacense. Tunja, Colombia. Año 45^{202} - $48^{221/222}$; January, 1959 - August, 1962

Review of the River Plate. Buenos Aires. Vol. 137^{3554} - 138^{3859}; 1965 -

Revista bancaria brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Año 32^{379} - 33^{384}; July, 1964 - December, 1964

Revista jarocha. Tacubaya, Mexico. Año 1^{6} - 6^{35}; April, 1960 - February, 1965, incompl.

Revista militar de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Año 3 - 8; March, 1953 - February, 1958, Incomplete

Rodovia. Rio de Janeiro. Ano 8 - 20; June, 1945 - November, 1958, incomplete

Uruguay. Asamblea General. Diario de sesiones. 38th - 39th; September 16, 1959 - December 30, 1963

New titles filmed April 10, 1969 - April 20, 1970, for which there is a blanket decision to film currently:

Euzko deya. Buenos Aires. Año 24^{550} - 29^{614}; May 30, 1962 - April 30, 1968

Leitura. Rio de Janeiro. Ano 19^{47} - 23^{89}; May, 1961 - December, 1964, Incomplete

México forestal. Año 37^{2} - 40^{4}; March/April, 1963 - July/August, 1966, incomplete

Archivo histórico de Miraflores, Caracas. Boletín. Año 1^{1} - 6^{36}; July/August, 1959 - March/June, 1965.

Revista de la policia nacional de Colombia. Nos. 17/18 - 85; November/December, 1953 - January/February, 1961, incomplete

La bolsa. Buenos Aires. Año 61^{3267} - 62^{3502}; December 18, 1967 - November 29, 1968, incomplete

Argentine Republic. Congreso. Biblioteca. Antecedentes para la documentación parlamentaria. Nos. 1-15, incomplete

Jamaica. Central Bureau of Statistics. Industrial activity. 1963.

Jamaica. Central Bureau of Statistics. Bulletin. Nos. 191-214; 1963-1964.

La Paz, Bolivia. Departamento de Estadística del Plan Regulador. Boletín de Estadística Municipal. No. 1; 1963.

Perú. Superintendencia de Bancos. Situación de las empresas bancarias del Peru. Nos. 127 - 144; 1961 - 1965

University of Texas, Austin

Manuscripts relating to Mexico in the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas Library. There will be an estimated 170 reels of film.
Spring 1970

Trinity University (San Antonio, Texas)

Nuevo León, Mexico (municipal, state, and church archives) as Trinity University's agreement in the Texas Consortium for Microfilming Mexican Archival Resources.
To begin: in progress

Coahuila, Mexico. Microfilm of the archives.
1971 (after completion of Nuevo León project)

Washington University (St. Louis)

La escena; revista teatral. Buenos Aires. Nos. 1-796; July 4, 1918 - September 28, 1933, plus Suplementos 3-124; August 30, 1914 - June 29, 1925, incomplete. With author index compiled by David S. Zubatsky.
July, 1970

University of the West Indies, Jamaica

An incomplete and, in part, fragmentary collection of 19th century Antiguan newspapers loaned by the Antigua Public Library, as follows:
May, 1970

The Weekly Register. Antigua. 1814 - 1816

Antigua Gazette. 1819

Antigua Weekly Register. 1829 - 1839

Antigua Weekly Times. 1854 - 1862

Antigua Observer. 1858

Antigua Times. 1863 - 1876; 1881 - 1883

Current issues of newspapers, as follows:
September, 1970

Daily Gleaner. Jamaica

Trinidad Guardian.

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THE ROLE OF LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL MATERIAL IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH LIBRARY

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THE ROLE OF LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL MATERIAL IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH LIBRARY

Armando González

Introduction.

The wealth of information presently available in the field of knowledge in general and in the social sciences particularly, the complexities and wide scope of the current social science research, together with the numerous forms in which research materials are now published--from newspaper and periodical articles to complex multi-volume monographic works and treatises--have often caused this vast amount of information to be far beyond the acquisition capability of the individual researcher. In order to have access to such a wide range of material, we depend on collections in public libraries, college and university libraries or in other large research libraries usually well endowed with funds for staff and acquisitions. "Knowledge explosion" expands and expands ad infinitum thus generating a "publication explosion" which in turn makes the work of information retrieval more and more complex. This is specially true when applied to the broad fields of study embraced by the various social science disciplines.

If we take a glance into the field of economics, for instance, we shall conclude that the days have almost vanished when an individual was able by his own toil and wit to create and organize big business ventures. Instead, he has been replaced by the great corporations and their never-ending staff of technicians and complex administrative organization. These business giants not only carry their trade to every corner of the nation, but also extend themselves over international boundaries. At the same time, nations have stopped considering these activities as being of little concern to them, adopting instead more and more regulatory measures in order to guarantee due legal protection to the people against monopolies and cartels and to workers against exploitation by these giant patrons.

Yet, we must take into account that the economic field of the social sciences is not the only one which has achieved such giant progress. In fact, similar statements can be made for the fields of history, political science, sociology and others, where the names of Toynbee and Commager, Hegel, Marx and Engels, Malinowski and Moreno, just to mention a few, are milestones in the rapid progress of these disciplines. Thus we notice that where all of these sciences grow and flourish, some kind of norms and standards are established to evaluate their accomplishments. Eventually, this will lead us to find how the law emerges as an indispensable complement to the activities and relationships of men.

Research on ancient, modern or contemporary history, for instance, cannot be considered complete today, if it does not include the law in force at the particular period of time covered by the topic under investigation.

In just reciprocity, the experience achieved by the laws of yesteryear is presently used by our lawmakers in the preparation of enactments that will govern our relations in the future. Consequently, the social science library that does not take into consideration these facts, and therefore either ignores or neglects to include in its acquisition program the legal material necessary for the proper implementation of its collection, certainly is not fulfilling its duty towards its community, be it public or academic. In the long run it will fall far behind those libraries which, concerned with the law as an important key element of knowledge indispensable in supplementing research in the field of social sciences, endeavour to have the necessary legal material added to their collections.

I will agree with most librarians that law nowadays has become extremely vast and complex and that to embark on an acquisition program of legal material demands not only certain knowledge of the law itself, but also a knowledge of the needs of the community to be served as well as of the specific legal field or fields which the library aims to develop. The field of foreign law does not escape these considerations, and only the more sophisticated libraries having a staff of librarians fully conversant with the handling of these acquisition problems are able to cope with them with complete confidence. However, this should not discourage the always enterprising social science librarian, who must double his efforts in order to incorporate his library into these unavoidable contemporary library trends.

I. The rôle of Hispanic or Latin American legal material in the contemporary American social science research library.

A brief examination of the headlines of the leading newspapers of this country for the last decade will quickly reveal the increasing rôle that Latin American countries are playing with regard to their relations with the United States and the shaping of its foreign policy. Since the setting up in Cuba of the regime of Fidel Castro in 1959, the Bay of Pigs fiasco and the nuclear threat to the United States mainland via the Island of Cuba, the American interest in knowing what is happening South of the border has become more intense than ever. In addition, other no less important Latin American events such as the perennial Brazilian currency inflation, the guerrilla wars in Colombia and Venezuela first and later in Bolivia, the recent expropriation undergone by American oil companies in Peru and Bolivia, the success or failure of programs of economic assistance and the Alliance for Progress, and the constant efforts of the Latin American countries to integrate and organize a common market program for the purpose of improving their struggling economy, cannot fail to be detected, studied and analyzed in depth by the student of the social sciences today. Their impact and effects in this country have exercised, and will continue to exercise for a very long time, a powerful influence on our own daily existence.

Exhaustive studies in any field of the social sciences, specially in economics, history, sociology and political science often require a review of the legal aspects of the problem being investigated. How are we to understand and analyze the economic developments in a certain country without studying its laws on taxation, on commerce and industry, on corporations and other similar related fields? In order to appraise the historic impact of the Castro revolution in Cuba, for instance, a close examination of that country's Fundamental Law of 1959 as well as its several amendments is necessary. Amended laws on expropriation and confiscation, the new criminal laws and rules of criminal and military procedures which have been enacted, the urban and agrarian reform statutes as well as the new treaties and agreements entered into for the first time in that country's history with countries beyond the Iron Curtain must be also examined, vis-a-vis the laws on these several topics in force prior to the coming to power of Fidel Castro's regime. Similarly abrupt changes in any government can result in abrupt legal changes which represent the political, social and economic goals or ideals of the new administration.

The American people have recently become quite upset with the expropriation of American oil ventures in Peru and later in Bolivia. We shall remember that Mexico, in the late 1930's also expropriated American oil interests in that country. A study of the laws enacted by Mexico on this matter certainly will help in determining whether the policies that Peru and Bolivia eventually might adopt conform to the Mexican expropriation pattern in order to achieve a just settlement of this delicate inter-American problem.

In addition, the study of the laws enacted by several Latin American countries is also indispensable in certain fields of the social sciences, among other purposes, to ascertain and appraise the effectiveness of a number of United States policies and foreign aid programs that have been put into effect during the last years with great hopes for achieving a maximum of inter-American cooperation. A case in point may be, for instance, a commitment on non-expropriation procedures of American-owned business and properties in Latin American countries in exchange for economic development assistance programs by the United States. Also, we can have a feeling of the success or failure of assistance programs such as the Alliance for Progress by analyzing the impact of said program on a specific country as reflected by the new statutes enacted by said country as a direct result of the launching of an assistance program.

By the same token, the measure in which the Latin American countries develop their own economic resources as well as their trade relations among themselves as a way of achieving economic independence, as in the case of the Latin American and Central American common market programs, can also be determined through the study of the laws enacted by the countries joining the programs. Furthermore, certain commodities, such as oil, minerals, coffee, tobacco or sugar have enjoyed special economic privileges in some countries, reflecting in this manner the constant struggle of these Latin American nations toward achieving their economic integration goals by the most careful exploitation of their best marketable products.

One of the best ways to achieve a good understanding of the modes and attitudes of the various Latin American nations is through the study of the structure and function of their legal institutions, as they were in the past and as they have evolved to our time. In so doing, it will be easier to analyze common problems and goals and to develop greater understanding of the ways by which all nations in the hemisphere will benefit.

II. Basic differences between the North American legal system and the legal systems of Hispanic countries.

Providing Hispanic legal material for the social science library requires among other capabilities a basic understanding of the Hispanic legal system. This system differs in substantial principles from the Anglo-Saxon legal system which prevails in the United States, Canada and other English speaking countries. The former is known as civil law, the latter as common law.

Many essays have been written on the differences of these two legal systems and an exhaustive study of this interesting topic, much to our regret, falls beyond the limits of this paper. These differences have been pointed out among others, by an author who said:[1] "Lord Mc Millan has told us that the differences between the common law and the civil law is the difference between Bacon and Aristotle, between laboratory and the library. The common law exalts facts, from which the law is developed, but the civil law emphasizes abstract principles and concepts to such an extent that to a common lawyer the facts appear neglected. Also on this matter, we may quote what the Lord Justice and Lord President of the Court of Sessions of Scotland, Sir Thomas Mackay Cooper, said in his address delivered to the Summer School at Edinburgh University, in July, 1949:[2]

> " A civilian system differs from a common law system much as rationalism differs from empiricism or deduction from induction. The civilian naturally, reasons from principles to instances, the common lawyer from instances to principles. The civilian puts his faith in syllogisms, the common lawyer in

precedents; the first silently asking himself as each new problem arises: "What should we do this time?" and the second asking aloud in the same situation: "What did we do last time?" The civilian thinks in terms of rights and duties, the common lawyer in terms of remedies. The civilian is chiefly concerned with the policy and rationale of a rule of law, the common lawyer with its pedigree. The instinct of the civilian is to systematize. The working rule of the common lawyer is "solvitur ambulando".

At this point, we must quote from Mr. Phanor J. Eder's work "A comparative survey of Anglo-American and Latin American law".[3] He said:

> "The Latin Americans dislike the vagueness of our standards -- such rules as "reasonable time" are anathema to them. They prefer a statutory delimitation of a number of days certain within which acts must be done. They dislike the vagueness of some of our equitable principles. They insist that important transactions, such as those affecting real estate for example, be embodied in a public instrument executed before a high public official, a notary, attested by him not merely in regard to execution, but in regard to all fundamental facts and recorded in a public registry. It is registration, not merely of the deed, that effects the conveyance, thus eliminating all questions concerning delivery, priority and bona fide purchasers. They insist upon a commercial registry wherein all traders and corporations and powers of attorney must be recorded and hence have no liking for the recognition in our law of undisclosed partners by estoppel, undisclosed principals or agents by estoppel. Everything, they hold, should be clear and certain. Consequently, there is less place for the conflicting testimony of witnesses and more reliance on written proofs than in our system. We might say that as between certainty and justice, they prefer certainty. We, on the other hand, by leaving more to the discretion of judge and jury (an institution generally unknown to them) attempt to realize a working compromise between certainty and justice."

From the preceding masterful comparative analyses of these two great legal systems, two important conclusions can easily be reached: first, that the most important corollary of civil law tradition is codification; and second, that the most important corollary of the common law system is the doctrine of "*stare decisis*" or binding precedent. These conclusions, in turn, basically affect the research material that must be found in the respective civil law or common law library. The former emphasizes a collection rich in the work of the legislature as reflected in statutory law, codification as well as their regulations and amendments, including also the work of the annotators and commentators of these enactments. The latter shifts its emphasis to a collection where case-law, represented by court reports presently controlled in the United States through very ingenious and excellent digests and citators, constitutes the basic elements of the collection, paying therefore less attention to statutory material.

Statutory law and codification are the key issues in the legal system of the Latin American countries, where civil law is the sole ruler. These codes, closely related to those in Western Europe, have their historical origin in Spain, Portugal and France, where the people of those countries had ready access to the Justinian *Corpus Juris Civilis*. Later, the *Ordenanzas de Felipe III* (1603) and the *Recopilación de Leyes de las Indias* (1680) were in force in the Portuguese and Spanish possessions in America, respectively. Throughout the XIX and XX centuries, these laws were replaced in the colonies and later in the independent countries by others heavily inspired in the Code Napoleon Bonaparte. Concerning this period, we must mention the outstanding work of three eminent Latin American jurists: Andrés Bello, who drafted the Chilean Civil Code, Dalmacio Vélez Sarsfield, who also drafted the one for Argentina and Augusto Teixeira de Freitas who drafted the Brazilian Civil Code. The codes drafted by Bello and Vélez Sarsfield were later adopted by other Latin American countries. These three works constitute the nuclei around which the legal system of most Latin American countries have evolved.

On the other hand, the Roman legal system which at an earlier period of time was extended to the British Isles, failed to root after the withdrawal of the Roman legions, the system being replaced by the common law, sometimes called the "universal custom of the realm" which is based on tradition and respect to court decisions.

With regard to the civil law system that prevails in Latin America, we must take into account, when dealing with specific statutes or laws on certain topics, that the concept of certain legal institutions may vary from one country to the other. These changes or variations, in turn, will have to be taken into very careful consideration by the librarians, for they will have great impact in the reference work they must perform as well as in the classification scheme of their Latin America legal collections.

As an example of what we have mentioned in the preceding paragraph, we may cite the institution of *amparo*, which literally means protection. We cannot give here a definition of *amparo*, because the definition will change from country to country. In Mexico, where the institution has a very strong flavor to a constitutional defense, we may say that it is a summary procedure the principal object of which is to protect the individual rights enumerated in Articles 1 to 29 of the Constitution against violations by unconstitutional laws or other illegal acts executed by public authorities. In Costa Rica it is used as a protection of the constitutional guarantees, with the exception of the case where the *habeas corpus* is the remedy to be used, as it happens in detention or illegal imprisonment cases. In Venezuela, it is used in civil cases in the sense of *interdicto*, that is, a restraining judicial order, an injunction, a prohibitive order. In Chile, the institution is equivalent to the *habeas corpus*. In Argentina, Law 16986 of 1966 recently granted this remedy as a protection against the violation of constitutional rights, with the exception of those already protected by the *habeas corpus*. In Colombia and Panamá, it means the protection of poor people against the expenses of litigation, and in Cuba, it is a civil writ for the protection of the possession of real estate or personal property. Fortunately for the librarian, not all Latin American legal institutions have as many different legal meanings from jurisdiction to jurisdiction as this one of *amparo*. However, this constitutes a good example of how some legal institutions sometimes become complicated specially for laymen lacking legal training.

III. What constitutes Hispanic primary legal material?

Identification of Hispanic legal material is better achieved by making an effort to understand the political organization of each of the countries of the continent. Although initially this may look like a formidable task, our work will be greatly simplified if we are able to identify the common political factors that unite all of these countries.

An examination of the Latin American constitutional charters shows that the classical principle of the three separate powers is common to them. Thus we have a Legislative Power, an Executive Power and a Judicial Power, all three more or less independent from each other. Simplifying the issue even more, we note that the task of the Legislative Power is to enact the laws, that of the Executive Power is to enforce them, and that of the Judicial Power to solve the conflicts arising out of the interpretation and enforcement of the law.

Strictly speaking, law in Latin America is constituted by the so-called primary legal material, which having mandatory authority is represented by those enactments passed by the Legislative Power and approved by the Executive Power. The Judicial Power, therefore, as a rule does not make law. Presidential decrees also are considered as law, although their legal effects cannot go beyond the provisions of the laws enacted by the Legislative Power which they complement. Consequently, a law cannot go beyond the provisions of the Constitution and a Presidential or Executive Decree cannot go against the provisions of the law nor the constitution.

Let us examine the primary sources of Latin American law:

A. Constitution. A law that deserves a very special mention is the Constitution. Ordinarily, it is drafted by constitutional delegates elected by the people, not congressmen, and enacted by them assembled in constitutional convention. Notwithstanding the preceding statement, we may find that Latin America may surprise us with some exceptions to this general rule for instance, as in the case of the Fundamental Law of Cuba of 1959, which was enacted by President Urrutia's cabinet after the Castro regime took over power instead of by constitutional delegates duly elected by the people.

In a constitution we may expect to find broad provisions on a variety of topics of national interest, such as the form of government adopted by the country in question, its territorial and political division, definitions of nationality and citizenship and regulations on how to acquire and lose them. Civil rights, including duties and guarantees to citizens and aliens; definitions of the public power and its functions; organization and function of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Powers, the public finance and its control; powers to enact emergency laws, such as declaration of war, state of siege or emergency; regulations on how to enact amendments to the constitution, and finally, the so-called transitional provisions, which serve the purpose of adjusting the law in force prior to the enactment of the new Constitution to the new provisions therein adopted.

In view of the preceding, we may easily reach the conclusion that the constitution represents the magna carta of the country, the framework within which all other laws of the state shall be embodied. Therefore, any enactment, decree, regulation or order which violates this principle may be attacked before the competent organism on grounds of unconstitutionality.

A very interesting question may arise on the matter of protecting the constitution from violations by other laws of lower hierarchy.[4] In this matter, the Latin American protective devices do not seem to follow a uniform pattern. Some countries use the regular Supreme Court of Justice, as in the case of Colombia or Cuba; others, like Mexico, grant that special form of action previously mentioned by us, the amparo.

Another interesting question is: "Who may raise the issue of unconstitutionality?" In answering this question, we are bound to find a variety of replies ranging from "any one having or not having a special interest at stake" , as happens in Colombia, to "those who suffer direct injuries from the questioned statute", as in Mexico or Cuba. Also in Cuba a special remedy is granted: it is the so-called public or popular action of twenty-five citizens, which must be filed before the Supreme Court of the Nation.

And even more important is the answer to this question: "What is the effect of a ruling of unconstitutionality?" Does it annul or repeal the statute, as in Colombia? Does it make it non-applicable, as in Cuba? or in spite of the ruling, shall it be applied to subsequent cases, as a Mexican professor of constitutional law has argued?

Copies of the constitutions are, generally speaking, not difficult to obtain. In this respect, we shall mention that the copy published in the official newspaper of a nation is the one that is considered true and authentic. For obtaining English language copies of the Latin American constitutions there are two good sources: one is the multi-volume work by Amos J. Peaslee, Constitutions of the Nations, which of course includes all the nations of the world, and the other is the Pan American Union publication series of the Constitutions of the individual Latin American countries. However, we must call your attention to the fact that the researcher must always keep in mind that due to the effervescent political temperament of some of these nations, sometimes their respective constitutions do not remain in force wholly or in part for long periods of time.

Of special interest to the researcher of constitutional law is the publication of works on the several constitutions that a country may have had, thus consolidating in one volume, all the pertinent material on this topic. An excellent source of this kind of material is the Spanish Series, "Las Constituciones hispanoamericanas", published by Ediciones Cultura Hispânica in Madrid which to-date has published volumes compiling the constitutions of almost all of the Latin American countries.

B. Legislation. Judge-made law having no mandatory authority in civil law countries leaves legislation as the sole source of law in these jurisdictions. Legislation can be divided as follows:

1. Statutory law. As a rule, the constitutional provisions on specific topics are broad in scope. Therefore, the job of developing and implementing them is left to legislation.

Statutory law is enacted by Congress and sanctioned or approved by the Executive Power. Notwithstanding the preceding statement, in certain circumstances some laws are enacted solely by the Executive Power. This may happen when the Executive Power has been delegated special legislative powers by the Legislative Branch in order to act on certain issues. The Executive Power, therefore, is acting within the framework of the extraordinary powers granted to him. It may also happen in case of a revolution or de facto regime when the Executive Power, quite often self-appointed, also assumes revolutionary powers, including among these powers those normally reserved to the legislative branch of the government. Statutory laws enacted by the Executive Power under these extraordinary circumstances are generally known as Decree-laws, although we must warn the student of these matters that their names also vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Statutory law constitutes the original or primary source of legislation and as such is published in the official newspaper (sometimes referred to as official gazettes) of each country. Disregarding whether they are official or not, few Latin American countries make good yearly compilations of statutory material. Argentina with its Anales de Legislación, and Brazil with its Coleção das Leis certainly constitute pleasant exceptions. Mexico, on the other hand, has not made any effort to compile its federal laws for the last twenty years.

In order to attempt to remedy the problems of finding recent Latin American laws and at the same time facilitate its research work on the laws of the countries under its jurisdiction, the Hispanic Law Division of the Law Library of the Library of Congress compiles in card form an index of these enactments. The collection, covering the period of time included in the years 1950-60 was published, in 1962, by G. K. Hall & Co., of Boston, Mass., under the title of Index to Latin American Legislation, 1950-60. This work indexes selectively in the English language the general public laws enacted during the aforementioned ten-year period of time. It is classified in alphabetical order by countries and within each country it is subdivided under subject-headings. Entries which may have a bearing on several subjects are entered under these various headings, thus facilitating their location by the inexperienced researcher. The publisher is presently preparing reproduction of a supplement, covering the years of 1960-65.

2. Codes. Codes constitute an outstanding source of the law. They are laws classified and arranged within a subject field and as such, they are enacted as a single body of law by Congress and approved by the Executive Power. We may expect to find a wide variety of topics coordinated within the particular field among their provisions, all of which are of mandatory enforcement. The principal ones are:

a. The Civil Code. We may say that almost all important substantive legislation of civil nature is embodied in this code. In order to cover a wide scope of civil law topics in an orderly manner, the civil code is generally divided into Books. Each Book is subdivided into Titles, each Title into Chapters, and each Chapter into Sections. Sections are integrated by numbered Articles. The Civil Code also contains a Preliminary Title for the purposes of regulating the definition and concept of laws, their effects in time and space, the general rules applicable for their enforcement as well as regulations on conflicts of law.

In most jurisdictions, the principal Books of the Codes are: Book One, Of Persons, covering regulations on birth, citizenship, domicile, marriage, divorce, paternity, filiation, pater potestas or parental authority, absence, guardianship, emancipation and the civil registry. Book Two, Of Property, governs the classification of public and privately owned property, real estate, personal property, accession or increase of real estate, communal property, water, intellectual property or copyright, possession, usufruct, liens and the Property Registry. Book Three, Of Several Manners of Acquiring Property, deals with occupation, possession, donation, inheritance and wills. Book Four, Of Obligations and Contracts defines and regulates the law on obligations, torts, novation, public and private documents, civil contracts, company law, endowments, communal marriage property and a number of specific contracts such as sales, leases, mortgages, pledges, agency, etc. The Civil Code usually closes by adding a chapter on prescription or application of the provisions on the statute of limitations.

b. The Criminal or Penal Code. As in the case of the Civil Code, we may say that almost all important substantive criminal legislation is embodied in this code. It is also divided into Books, which in turn are subdivided into Titles, Chapters, Sections and Articles. Generally speaking, Book One contains general provisions, such as those regulating the application of the penal law, penalties, suspended sentence, reparation of damages, criminal liability, attempt, accessoryship, recidivism or habitual relapse into crime, concurrence of crimes, extinction of actions and judgments, exercise of prosecution functions in general, and definitions of certain terms used by the Code. Book Two deals with specific fields of crimes such as those committed against persons, honor, public decency, civil status of the persons, personal liberty, property, public security, public order, public health, the security of the nation, the government and constitutional order, public administration and the public faith.

c. The Commercial Code. The third most important code in any civil law jurisdiction is the Commercial Code. It includes all important mercantile legislation of the country and, as in the case of the Civil and Penal Codes, it is divided into Books, each Book is subdivided into Sections, each Section into Chapters, and each Chapter into Articles. Generally, Book One deals On Persons in Commerce and includes the law on merchants and traders, obligations common to all engaged in commercial activities, and commercial brokers or agents. Book Two concerns Contracts and Commercial Agreements, regulating such acts as agency, commission or consignations, commercial societies and corporations, purchases and sales, guarantors, securities and letters of credit, insurance, loans and interest, deposits, warrants or securities, bills of exchange, bonds notes and promissory notes, negotiable instruments, mercantile and banking current accounts, checks and limitations of commercial actions. Book Three deals with Maritime Law and concerns obligations arising out of navigation , ships, ship-owners, captains, mates and quartermasters, supercargoes, officials and crew, freightage, marine insurance, and average. Book Four deals On Bankruptcy and its quite complex proceedings.

d. Court Rules and the Code of Proceedings. A special mention should be made here to what in common law is known as Court Rules, which may be the equivalent to what in civil law constitutes the Code of Procedure, which we may say embodies the rules of procedure governing the transaction of cases in court. In this matter, we find again substantial differences between the civil law and the common law legal systems. In common law countries, these rules are drafted by the courts themselves, just the opposite of what happens in civil law countries, where the Legislative Power enacts these rules which are embodied in the respective procedural codes, thus granting them the status of genuine law. These statutory laws, depending on the particular aspects of law, are generally known as the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Code of Contentious-Administrative Procedure. As such, they are also published in the official newspaper of the country.

e. Tax and Labor Codes. We must not forget that the law, always in constant evolution, tends to create new codes when the subject field has crystallized sufficiently, such as the tax and the labor codes among others. It is necessary to keep in mind that their status as newcomers in codification does not have the ancestry, stability, or tradition of the above-mentioned codes.

f. Other codes. For the purpose of regulating the inter-American relations between nations, and between nations and subjects of others, codes of multinational drafting also have been adopted as internal law. Foremost among those are the Sánchez de Bustamente Codes of Public and Private International Law, respectively, which have been adopted and ratified by the majority of the Latin American jurisdictions, although sometimes with certain reservations.

Current editions of the preceding codes herein mentioned are quite easy to obtain in their native language. Some editorial firms have succeeded in doing excellent work and consequently their publications include annotations to almost every article of the Code in the form of doctrinal comments as well as legislative history and citation to, or digests of, Supreme Court decisions or jurisprudencia construing the provisions of the Code. In addition, some of these editions contain, in supplementary form, legislation which although not a part of the Code proper, nevertheless has a very close relation to its provisions and therefore it is very convenient to have easily at hand.

Outside the commercial codes in English which are available for many of the republics, only a few of the other codes have been translated into the English language. Among those we find the early Civil Codes of Argentina, Mexico and Brazil, the Cuban Civil Code of 1885 and the modern Mexican Federal District Civil Code as well as the Argentine and Colombian Penal Codes. It should be mentioned, however, that their English terminology quite often does not seem to be the best available.

This probably is due to the fact that in order to make an accurate translation of legal terms from one legal system to the other, the translator must not only be very fluent in the mastery of both languages, but he must also have a thorough knowledge of the legal institutions and the corresponding legal terms which may be used or are applicable to each legal system. Thus, for instance, the translation of the English word *injury* into Spanish may have several different legal meanings such as *lésion*, *herida*, *lastimadura*,*daño*, *injuria*, *perjuicio*, *agravio* *o* *desperfecto*, depending of course, upon the meaning it intends to comvey when used in English legal language.

In doing research on Code provisions, it is advisable to use an edition which is dated as nearly as possible to the date of the occurrence which is the subject of the research in question. Then, an examination of the annual indexes of laws published in the official gazette under the subject of research must be made in order to ascertain the enforceability of the provisions of the Code at the date of the research, that is, that said provision has not been repealed or amended by subsequent enactments. In this manner, when research is made in order to find out civil law applicable to a case which happened in 1955, for example, by using a 1950 code, further research covering those last five years must be undertaken, if no edition of 1955 is available.

3. **Decrees.** Statutory law enacted by Congress quite often needs complementary regulations in whole or in part in order to have it executed. This task is performed by the Decree. Decrees are issued by the Executive Power and as such, are of mandatory enforcement. Some decrees are not implementory of statutory law. Such is the case of those issued for certain special purposes such as to declare states of emergency or siege. These administrative orders are then a delegation of legislative authority.

Presidential or Executive decrees should not be confused with judicial decrees. The latter are issued by the courts in judicial proceedings and their provisions affect only the parties subject to the procedure in question.

Regulatory decrees cannot infringe the provisions set in the law that they regulate; likewise they cannot include regulatory provisions alien to the principal law. Decrees are published in in the official newspaper of the country.

4. Resolutions. Resolutions and other Administrative Rulings and Orders are usually issued by members of the cabinet or Ministers on a variety of topics having also mandatory enforcement. Sometimes they have regulatory effects, as in the case of those issued for the regulation of price control on certain commodities. They also may have effects other than regulatory, as in the case of those issued for civil service appointments to specific government posts or for granting a tax exemption to a certain industry. Generally, Resolutions are also published in the official newspaper of the country, although in some cases only a selection of more important communications appear.

   Research work to locate Resolutions may be difficult at times in unindexed publications and often they do not even have an identification number, but are cited by date of issuance. In many instances this date does not coincide with the date of their official publication by several months and in extreme cases even by years.

5. Dealing with international treaties and agreements is not difficult. An examination of the constitutional provisions of most Latin American jurisdictions reveals that in order to make them enforceable, they must be approved and/or ratified by Congress or by the Executive Power, thus achieving the status and enforceability of statutory law.

   International treaties and agreements are published in the official newspaper. The enacting statute usually is quite short, limiting itself to approval and/or ratification statements as to the treaty or agreement in question. The text, in the majority of cases, is appended thereto. It should be noted, therefore, that these publications constitute an excellent source for obtaining translations into Spanish or Portuguese languages of the texts of these documents in addition to other official sources of international nature.

   It is difficult to find a good collection or even indexes of treaties and agreements limited to Latin American countries. Sometimes the foreign services of the respective countries or a compiler publishes them. Some of these treaties when concluded with the United States can be located in various published forms, individual or collected texts, etc., official or private. They also appear indexed in the work Treaties in Force published by the Department of State, where the researcher will find the appropriate citation. The last index available at this time of publication is dated "as of January, 1970".

IV. Hispanic law secondary material.

A. **Law reports.** In civil law countries, the doctrine of "*stare decisis et non quieta movere*", that is "to adhere and not to unsettle things which are settled", does not have the weight and compulsion it has in common law countries. This is due to the fact that codification, the work of eminent jurisconsults, is set usually in clear and precise terms. The right to make changes in the law in these countries, where respect to the separate powers of each branch of government is more marked, is reserved to the legislative power. "Judge-made" law, as known in the United States, therefore, is almost non-existent. Of course, as a rule, former decisions are respected by the courts, specially in the fields of constitutional and administrative law, but their authority is persuasive instead of mandatory.

Jurisprudencia, strictly speaking, can be defined as the multiple repetition of court rulings on similar legal issues which may eventually become a very strong source of authority as "fixed precedent", thus becoming a powerful motive for persuading the legislature to repeal or amend the particular statutory law or provision.

Res judicata, or former adjudication, should not be confused with "*stare decisis*". The former embodies the principle that an issue finally adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction as a ground of recovery cannot be disputed in a subsequent suit between the same parties or their privies.

Supreme Court reports of the several jurisdictions are quite generally published periodically in official or semi-official compilations in their native language. Decisions rendered by lower appelate courts and courts of first instance are generally not published--with perhaps the exception of a few jurisdictions.

B. **Digests.** More than an index, they contain holdings and extracts of court reports, usually arranged by subject, thus constituting a very important source for quick location of cases as well as for determining the existence of *jurisprudencia* on certain legal issues. A good digest should include for each case a short extract of the facts presented before the court, the legal issues involved in the case and the court decision. Once cases in point have been found, it is strongly recommended that the researcher look for their complete texts in the corresponding reports, if available. Very few of the Latin American jurisdictions publish case digests and those which do to our knowledge, do not include English translations.

C. *Treatises*. Monographic works include treatises on all the branches and topics of the law. Those that are not too highly theoretic or extractive of other authors, may constitute an outstanding source of information for the researcher in Latin American law. Due to the fact that in such instances their authors are truly acknowledged legal scholars of national or international fame, their work may constitute the only authentic and authoritative source of information available on certain legal issues. For these reasons, some monographic works are highly regarded by both courts and lawyers and, therefore, constitute an excellent tool in the research of the law known as *doctrina*, or learned opinion.

D. *Legal periodical literature*. Performing in many instances the same rôle that monographic works perform in the legal research field, we also find another category of material which, in the absence of *jurisprudencia* or other major works on the specific matter in question, is highly regarded by the legal researcher in civil law. We are referring to legal periodical literature. It constitutes an excellent source of implementation to subjects dealt with in treatises or in case-law and in many instances it may be the only source of commentary or discussion of a point of law available. This is specially useful when dealing with a very specific or very recent legal institution which has not been covered in more general or traditional treatises.

A very useful library tool for locating legal periodical articles is the excellent publication *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, published by the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London in cooperation with the American Association of Law Libraries. It lists periodical articles in more than 300 selected foreign law reviews, including some published in the Latin American countries.

V. *General Bibliographic Tools*

In Hispanic law as in any other legal system, there are certain very useful general bibliographic tools which are quite indispensable to the legal researcher. In this group we find, among others, the following:

A. *Guides*. The guide to the laws of a country takes the researcher through the intricacies of the particular legal system of that country, giving bibliographical information in point. Notable among these guides is the series published by the Library of Congress covering almost all of the major Latin American countries.

B. *Legal encyclopedias and legal dictionaries*. These also constitute excellent sources of information, although in more digested and limited form.

C. Directories. A good collection of directories covering the different branches of government and specially the judiciary as well as those of the Bar Associations are invaluable tools to implement the usefulness of the social science library collection.

The preceding constitute the ideal sources of Latin American law. Not all the Latin American countries are fortunate enough to provide us with all of them. However, one thing I believe is certain: Latin American law constitutes a new challenge to the social science librarian. The challenge of understanding the Latin American legal system is not easy. The several jurisdictions present many legal problems that do not have similarity from one country to the other and even the language sometimes seems to conspire against the librarian by conveying several different meanings to the same word. The lawyer that masters the law of one country will have to work hard to master it in some other country or countries. Nevertheless, these inconveniences and difficulties should not dissuade social science libraries from selecting essential legal material from these jurisdictions in consultation with their interested faculty members. This will facilitate the knowledge of the Hispanic legal institutions for scholars and students and eventually will encourage them to become more involved in deeper penetration into the complexities of this secular legal system.

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Cuba	Gaceta Oficial
Dominican Republic	Gaceta Oficial
Ecuador	Registro Oficial
Guatemala	El Guatemalteco
Haiti	Le Moniteur
Honduras	La Gaceta
Mexico	Diario Oficial
Nicaragua	La Gaceta
Panama	Gaceta Oficial
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A DESCRIPTION OF SOURCES FOR LEGAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN LATIN AMERICA: INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS

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James O. Morris

I. Scope and General Nature of the Field

Industrial and labor relations (ILR) can be a very broad or a very narrow field in terms of both the disciplines that work within it and its subject matter content. Whether it will be broad or narrow at any particular college or university will be a function of several variables including: (1) its place within the general structure (i.e., whether it operates within a particular department or school or college, across departmental or school or college lines as an inter-disciplinary institute, or as a totally independent school or college); (2) whether ILR is conceived as primarily a teaching or primarily a research field or both; (3) whether it embraces undergraduate as well as the more usual graduate degree programs; and (4) such mundane, but hardly unimportant, factors as money, size of faculty, student enrollment, etc. While each of these variables will probably affect the scope of a Latin American acquisitions program, such an area effort will likely also be affected by: (1) a language variable (whether the collection is limited to English language materials or includes all other languages as well, especially Spanish, Portuguese, and French); and (2) whether Latin American acquisitions are part of a general international and comparative labor relations library collection.

This paper reflects all the biases making for the broadest, most generous definition of industrial and labor relations in Latin America. A library collection based upon this conception of the field will reflect all the relevant disciplines, all the relevant languages, service to researchers as well as teachers, oodles of money, and, above all, librarians with unusual patience, dogged perseverance, remarkable ingenuity, and cheerful nonchalance in face of recurring disaster in the market boondocks--all necessarily backed up with hordes of little green faculty members armed with jousting knives clearly labeled "for librarians only."

So far as theoretical underpinnings are concerned, ILR brings to bear on work and the work relationship the approaches and findings of economics, history, sociology, psychology, law, and medicine. So far as its subject matter breadth is concerned, ILR covers (1) labor-management relations, (2) labor economics, (3) labor conditions and problems, (4) labor organizations, (5) government and labor, (6) social insurance and employee welfare, (7) personnel, (8) organizational behavior, and (9) international and comparative labor relations. The latter is, in its own right, a miniature of the ILR field as a whole, and, as such, comprehends all of the eight preceding subjects--as would, likewise, a more limited areal focus on ILR in Latin America.

Somewhat more precise identification of topics considered to fall within the literature of ILR would suggest that: (1) labor-management relations includes collective bargaining, arbitration, mediation, conciliation, fact finding, and labor disputes; (2) labor economics is concerned with employment, unemployment, migration, occupational and industrial distribution of the labor force, manpower utilization and projections, wages and salaries and the cost of living, wage and hour data, and productivity; (3) labor conditions and problems embraces general working and living conditions, the disadvantaged and poverty groups, discrimination in employment, and the special problems of child and female labor; (4) labor organizations marks out a broad area of the history and evolution of unions and industrial relations, the organization, structure, and administration of unions, ideological and political movements, convention proceedings and officers' reports, and workers' education; (5) government and labor concerns the law as it affects labor organizations and labor-management relations, the interpretation of the law in the courts and through special tribunals and boards, and minimum-wage fixing; (6) social insurance and employee welfare deals with social security, unemployment insurance, profit sharing, pensions and retirement, health insurance, workmen's compensation, industrial health, safety, and medicine, and problems of worker rehabilitation; (7) personnel includes recruitment, selection, testing, communications, industrial education and training, supervision, executive development, job study, and apprenticeship; and (8) organizational behavior provides the niche for industrial sociologists and industrial psychologists who contemplate such mysteries as worker motivation, job satisfaction, group attitudes and behavior, and general theories of management.

In a word, the literature of industrial and labor relations is co-extensive with the worker and the work relationship in all sectors of the economy (agriculture, mining, commerce, manufacturing, transportation, and public service), with or without unions, and regardless of employment, unemployment, or retirement status. Not everyone will agree that the field should be, or indeed is, so broad, but no one can deny that I have tried to make myself clear as to the boundaries of an acquisitions program in ILR. These distant frontiers undoubtedly raise questions of overlap or conflict with other fields, schools, or disciplines (e.g., schools of law, agriculture, and business and public administration, the disciplines of economics, sociology, etc.) which may, in turn, affect an ILR collection effort. However, such problems are peripheral to the task at hand and, in any case, would exist only in lesser degree if I were not such a devout academic imperialist.

Before proceeding with an examination of the sources, I must explain that my paper is based largely on an analysis of the general Latin American and individual country listings contained in the Bibliography of Industrial Relations in Latin America (Ithaca: New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1967, xv, 290 pp. Co-authors James O. Morris and Efrén Córdova). In addition, I have carefully examined the bibliographies appended to some two dozen, primarily recent monographs on Latin American ILR subjects.

II Institutional Sources

Relative to individual sources, institutional sources of information and documentation on ILR have in the past probably been more important in Latin America than in the United States. That is to say, scholars working on Latin American industrial relations problems have had to rely rather heavily on materials emanating from governments in the area, foreign governments, international agencies, unions and employer associations, and political parties. They have been forced in this direction partly by the relative weakness of the scholarly community itself (a function of small numbers, part-time devotion to scholarly pursuits, and a strong preference for traditional careers in law, medicine, arts and letters, etc.) and the consequent dearth of books and periodical literature. The problem is, in a sense, one of quality, of the level of sophistication and diversity of source materials, of the balance between primary and secondary sources. Basic data on many aspects of ILR in Latin America have not been "worked on" very much. That is why newspapers as well as other institutional source materials must weigh so heavily in research. Books and articles, generally the more thoughtful literature, are not there in the volume one might like.

While this situation has changed a great deal in the last ten to twenty years, the invidious comparison with the United States still illuminates a problem which affects both ILR research and library acquisitions relating to Latin America. A great many new educational, research, and training institutions have entered the field of ILR in Latin America and have enriched the literature, but much of their output contributes to the institutional rather than to the individual source materials.

Some discussion of terms is obviously necessary before proceeding. What are "institutional" sources and how do they differ from "individual" sources? Why discuss (1) "institutional" versus "individual" sources when other papers to be presented at this meeting apparently will classify their sources as either (2) "institutional" or "published"? Why not dispense entirely with all these source labels and discuss the literature, in a body and without classification, as it falls within certain recognized and well-established (3) topical areas like labor-management relations, labor economics, labor organizations, etc.?

There are problems of "fit" with any scheme and none of the above three schemes is perfect, but there may be some advantage to the classification of ILR literature by source as either institutional or individual. Institutional materials are simply all materials generated by and within an institution (e.g., government agency, union, political party) whether they are published or not. A labor ministry in Latin America is likely to accumulate vast files of raw, unpublished data on strikes, unions, contracts, etc. and at the same time may publish an annual report which synthesizes much of this material. It may also publish, irregularly, studies on particular topics, and it is likely to get out a house journal on labor law with a limited circulation. All of these various materials are classified here as "institutional." Individual sources, on the other hand, are generated and signed by their authors, and they include books, theses, articles in professional journals, and manuscript collections.

One major difficulty presented by this scheme is that very frequently periodicals will have an institutional base but they will be widely circulated, articles will be signed, and contributing authors will be, to some extent and perhaps even largely, outsiders. Such journals (e.g., International Labour Review) are discussed here under "Individual Sources." All other journals are treated as house organs (i.e., institutional), even though their articles may in some instances be signed. Since the writer does not pretend to be personally familiar with all, or even with very many, of these periodical source materials, some inequities and omissions are inevitable. Newspapers, it should be noted, are considered institutional sources; they are very often strongly identified with or sponsored by political and ideological groups or parties and with governments in Latin America.

The above scheme tells you where source materials are produced; it is based on origins or authorship (individual or organization). The second alternative of "institutional" versus "published" sources seems to suggest an availability scheme--where materials can be found. Unpublished materials must be consulted at or, less likely, can be obtained from their institutional generators; published materials can, by implication, be bought or obtained from booksellers or presses regardless of where they were authored. The scheme would appear to allow little for treatment as institutional, however, since so much of the material turned out by governments, international agencies, unions, etc. is in fact published. Another problem with the scheme is that institutional publication is often for such limited circulation that it can best be obtained, if at all, through communication with or personal contact in the place of authorship itself. In other words, the availability scheme may not really tell you where materials can be obtained. It may be more efficient, therefore, to discuss all institutional materials at once, whether published or not. This origins approach may in a high percentage of cases not only tell where materials are produced but also, therefore, where they can be found or bought.

The topical scheme to which reference was made as a possible third alternative might, it seems, be preferable to researchers but not necessarily to librarians. If our main purpose is to aid in the development or enrichment of library holdings on ILR in Latin America, and only secondarily to guide researchers to useful subject-matter sources, then a scheme that may optimize acquisitions ought to prevail. Moreover, the topical approach would require that some sources, perhaps a great many, be discussed more than once--as many times, in fact, as they might be found relevant to the changing topics.

Major institutional sources of material on Latin American industrial and labor relations are (1) international organizations, (2) governments outside of Latin America (only the United States will be discussed), (3) Latin American governments, (4) labor organizations, (5) business establishments and employer associations, (6) universities and other educational and training institutions, (7) political parties, and (8) newspapers. Each of these groups will be dealt with in the balance of this section.

International Organizations. The literature of international organizations, partly or perhaps wholly devoted to ILR in Latin America, is abundant, tends to be easily obtainable, and may be published in several languages, including English. Some of the more important of these organizations are the International Labor Organization (ILO), social security groups, the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations, radical and/or political movements, labor movements, and employer organizations.

The Labor Conference of American States Members of the ILO has met every three to four years since 1936. The ILO has published the proceedings of these conferences, including reports on agenda items, reports of the Director General to them, and resolutions adopted by them. This literature is valuable because it not only reflects progress in the Americas with respect to the ILO's working standards but also provides information on working conditions, wages, unions, trade union freedom, etc. in individual countries. The ILO's Year Book of Labour Statistics has been published since 1935-1936 and contains a wealth of labor force, labor market, and national income data for those American states' members who report. There is also a quarterly Bulletin of Labour Statistics which supplements the annual volume. The ILO publishes Studies and Reports (now qualified as New Series), several of which have dealt with employment, migration freedom of association, and labor courts in Latin America. A

Labor-Management Relations Series has produced reports on individual countries as well as general studies on labor-management relations in the area as a whole. The ILO Official Bulletin quarterly) publishes the results of ILO meetings, membership data, data on ratification of ILO conventions, etc.

The International Social Security Association (ISSA), part of the ILO, is located in Geneva. The ISSA has since 1948 published a serial currently titled International Social Security Review (English, French, and German editions). It has contained articles on social security in Latin America in general and in particular Latin American republics. Associated with ISSA is its Interamerican Conference on Social Security, founded in 1942. Since 1943, the Conference has published the proceedings of its meetings, technical reports, resolutions, and manuals on social security. An apparently more prolific source of materials on social security in Latin America is the Iberoamerican Social Security Organization (Organización Iberoamericana de Seguridad Social), headquarters in Madrid. The OISS publishes proceedings and reports and, since 1952, has published the Revista Iberoamericana de Seguridad Social which appears to offer more comprehensive coverage of social security in Latin America than any other single journal.

The Interamerican Economic and Social Council (CIES) of the Organization of American States (OAS) created a few years ago a Special Committee on Labor Subjects. The CIES publishes reports on its labor sub-committee meetings and, in addition, reports on the labor situation in individual countries of the area (dealing particularly with labor's role in economic planning and development). The Division of Labor and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union has published a great many pamphlets and reports on workers education, results of regional seminars on social subjects and their contribution to economic development, social security, etc.

The United Nations' statistical and demographic reports and bulletins include a broad range of data useful to research and teaching of Latin American ILR. The Statistical Office of the UN puts out, for example, a Demographic Yearbook, a Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, and a Statistical Yearbook. These sources are of broader content and/or appear more frequently than similar ILO materials. With exclusive reference to Latin America, the UN's Economic Committee for Latin America (ECLA) produces general studies of economic and social development problems which are relevant to ILR (e.g., manpower, labor productivity in cotton textiles, human resources of Central America, etc.). ECLA's Economic Bulletin for Latin America, published on a bi-annual basis since 1946, has from time to time included articles on labor, productivity, and employment aspects of economic development in Latin America. Its Economic Bulletin for Latin America: Statistical Supplement appears annually.

Radical political organizations of international scope and operation have printed papers and journals with some or perhaps even exclusive reference to Latin American labor and political movements. The Comintern, until abolished in the 1940's, supported El Trabajador Latino Americano. More recently the Revista Internacional, a Prague journal and apparently a monthly, has provided information on Latin American unions, their membership, ideology, etc. The Socialist Workers Party of America and the Independent Socialist League (also a US-based organization) have papers of very considerable value, particularly as sources for Latin American political developments with labor content (The Militant and Labor Action, respectively.) The International Socialist Movement has for decades published a Yearbook of the

International Socialist Labour Movement with important coverage of Latin America. Finally, the anarchist journal, Mundo Libre, has devoted space to the anarchist and anarco-syndicalist unions of Latin America.

International labor confederations, with distinct and competing political objectives, have long been excellent sources for their own interpretations of labor and political events in Latin America as well as sources of detailed and frequent reports on the status of the unions in the several republics of the area. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU, Brussels), the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CISC, Brussels), and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU, Prague)--democratic, Christian, and Communist, respectively, in ideology--each publishes a serial in several languages with some coverage of Latin American labor. These serials are Free Labour World, Labor, and World Trade Union Movement. Each of the internationals has or has had a regional affiliate for Latin America or the Western Hemisphere which provides more voluminous and more regular accounts of its respective labor movements. Thus the ICFTU affiliate, Interamerican Regional Organization of Labor (Mexico City), or ORIT by its Spanish initials, puts out many separate pamphlets on collective bargaining, education, unionism, political activity, organizing, the state of the interamerican labor movement, convention documents, resolutions, and reports. It also publishes Noticiero Obrero Interamericano on a monthly basis with brief news items on most of the important labor developments in all countries of the hemisphere. The second most active regional organization, an affiliate of CISC, is the Latin American Confederation of Christian Unions (Caracas, CLASC). Its bi-monthly, CLASC, appears regularly in Spanish and English editions. The WFTU's regional affiliate, the Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL), is no longer in existence. There are also sub-regional offices of both ORIT and CLASC which publish papers and other materials.

Some of the international trade secretariats, groupings of unions in the same industry, are operative in Latin America and generate source materials on their economic, trade, or industrial activities. Among the most active are the Postal, Telephone, and Telegraph International (PTTI), the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, and Technical Employees (IFCCTE), and the International Federation of Petroleum Workers (IFP). They publish papers, newsletters, conference minutes, and reports. Finally, the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), set up by U.S. labor and business and financed largely by the U.S. Agency for International Development, is concerned solely with Latin American social projects and labor education programs. The AIFLD publishes a very regular newsletter and its several regional posts in Latin America put out educational materials on labor law, cooperatives, social security, and similar subjects.

International employer associations are not so well known to this writer. There is an organization which sponsors an Interamerican Congress on Personnel Administration. The Congress met in Buenos Aires in April 1970 and its agenda consisted of the following: (1) training of personnel administrators, (2) development of human resources, (3) motivational values, and (4) the modern company and its present and future union relations.

The U.S. Government. The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (BILA--formerly the Office of International Labor Affairs) of the Department of Labor has since 1954 prepared the only directories of international labor organizations available anywhere. They have Latin American content. The directories cover the international and regional bodies (e.g., ICFTU, ORIT, CISC, CLASC) and their Latin American affiliates, the international trade secretariats (e.g., PTTI, IFCCTE) and their Latin American affiliates, and, last but not least, the unions in each Latin American republic. Name, address, membership, affiliations, publications, leaders, brief summaries of labor conditions, and other factual data are provided where available. The most recent of these directories came out in 1964. The BILA also publishes a bi-monthly, International Labor, with some Latin American content. For example, the most recent issue contained thirteen items in the table of contents and two of them dealt with Latin America.

The very best, brief summaries in English of the labor picture in each of the individual Latin American countries have for many years been prepared and/or published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. From 1940 to 1946 the BLS released twenty-five studies of "Labor conditions in . . . ." these countries. Since 1957 a "Labor in . . . " individual country series has been coming out with content on unions, labor-management relations, and statistical information on a great variety of labor force matters. Since 1961 a series on "Labor Law and Practice in . . ." has appeared, and most countries have been covered at least once. The BLS has also provided other variably-titled country studies of labor in Latin America. All of these series are quite useful for a quick dip into the subject matter, particularly if English must be the language medium.

Latin American Governments. A few Latin American governments provide little that is helpful in the way of industrial relations information. Some provide a great deal of it. Although Chile is probably not "typical" since it falls in the latter category, a somewhat detailed description of the Chilean case will demonstrate the range and types of potential sources of government ILR data and materials in Latin America. Subsequently a few general comments on governments as ILR sources will be made.

The Directorate of Statistics and the Census (DEC) in Chile is a dependency of the Ministry of Economics. The decennial census has been conducted for a long time (the fourteenth is now in process), is of good quality, and provides basic data which is highly useful, particularly to the labor economist. In addition to the census, the DEC carries on a continuing series of sample surveys, including a quarterly survey of manpower and wages. The data provide the only nationwide information on employment and unemployment, hours of labor, payrolls, wages, the economically active and inactive populations, etc. The data are considered fairly reliable, are improving, and along with other more general material, are published in a variety of ways. To illustrate, there is a monthly bulletin called Estadística Chilena and a related annual summary volume. The latter does not appear regularly, sometimes falling three years behind schedule. There is an annual population volume titled Demografía and an irregular Boletín de Estadísticas Demográficas. Other irregular DEC publications include one titled Industrias Manufactureras which, for example, presents payroll data by industry.

The social security agencies of the Chilean government, mainly the Social Security Service (SSS, for blue-collar workers) and the Social Security Office of Private White-Collar Workers (CPEP), accumulate excellent data on basic wages and minimum salaries. Social security taxes are levied only on these partial components of worker income and not on total renumeration received. These agencies also collect information on unemployment compensation (number of recipients, amount of benefits paid by month and year, etc.). The separate agencies sometimes publish serials which report the statistical record or reflect problems based upon this record--e.g., Previsión Social published by the public white-collar workers.

The Chilean Ministry of Labor houses a Directorate of Labor, a National Employment Service, and a Superintendency of Social Security. The Directorate of Labor is the largest administrative unit of the Ministry, and a number of specialized departments operate within it--e.g., the Department of Social Organizations (meaning primarily unions), the Department of Collective Bargaining and Conciliation, and the Department of Inspection. The Directorate has gathered information on unions, union leaders, elections, union membership, and union statutes since the 1920's. This data has improved greatly over the years but must still be used with care. Unions in agriculture and employer unions are distinguished from all others, but there is no classification by industry. Raw statistics on contract openings, union demands, and per cent of wage increase achieved in bargaining are catalogued monthly. Such data are collected for law enforcement and administration purposes and are not in ideal form for research. They pretend to be complete (i.e., a total monthly census), but in some instances known conflicts have not been recorded. Other files of the Directorate contain statistics on worker grievances, plant inspection visits, strikes (number, duration, legal status, workers involved), and union income and expenditures. Strike data is believed generally to underestimate the incidence of strikes. Union budgets and balances cover only "legal" funds; sources not regulated by law (e.g., special collections of many kinds) may loom very large and are not reported. Reported income to unions from profit sharing tends to agree with company tax returns.

The National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labor keeps a file of the number of unemployed who register for unemployment compensation, the number placed in jobs, etc. The Superintendency of Social Security apparently (i.e., I am not certain) brings together some of the statistical information collected in the separate social security agencies (the latter are quasi-public bodies, and there are many more of them than the two specifically identified above; most of the others are quite small). The Superintendency supports a journal titled Revista de Seguridad Social.

The Ministry of Labor pulls together some of the data collected by its subordinate units for limited distribution in the annual report or memoria of the Minister; other data are integrated largely for internal ministerial use and are not published at all. The Ministry finances its own monthly journal, Revista del Trabajo, which is of some value to those concerned with day-to-day problems of labor law enforcement and interpretation.

The Chilean government puts out an official paper, the Diario Oficial, which prints all new laws, executive decrees, and ministerial resolutions affecting ILR as they are legislated or issued.

The Central Bank in Chile gets out a very regular Boletín Mensual whose statistical content goes far beyond monetary reporting. A great deal of wage, salary, employment, and unemployment data is tabulated and commented upon. The Boletín draws on many of the sources already identified for its material--e.g., the Directorate of Statistics and the Census, the social security agencies, the Ministry of Labor.

The Chilean Development Corporation's Division of Human Resources compiles very useful labor force and labor market data. The National Police (Carabineros) maintains special files on strikes, particularly the illegal ones, and information relevant thereto. Training institutes for workers (such as INACAP) collect materials and information relative to classroom and on-the-job training.

Most of the Latin American governments have statistical and census services which provide the kind of ILR data and publications' media described for Chile. Labor ministries tend to have journals, but they are generally not worth acquiring. The Bibliography of Industrial Relations in Latin America does not list a single article from a labor ministry journal for Nicaragua, Panama, or Paraguay. The Mexican Revista Mexicana del Trabajo and a few others seem to be of exceptional quality. In Colombia the Labor Minister's report is apparently an irregular annual volume sometimes published by the Ministry itself or by the commercial press but most frequently by the government printing office. The Argentine Ministry of Labor and Social Security has from time to time prepared special studies of real wages, farm wages and salaries, etc. Other ministries and branches of government may publish studies of unknown quality on labor topics. For example, the Colombian Ministry of Government (Department of Justice) has published a historical summary of the Colombian labor movement, the Colombian Comptroller General's Office has printed a "union census," and the Argentine Ministry of Finance has produced a study of incentive wages.

Labor Organizations. Unions in Latin America operate at confederation, federation, regional, and local levels. There may be competing organizations, at any or all levels, growing out of ideological, political, or other differences. A great variety of materials is published at all levels, particularly by confederations and federations, but the volume is not large and publishing may be extremely irregular and volatile. With respect to variety, the following may be found in any particular country, currently and historically: convention proceedings; important convention documents, resolutions, and speeches; officers' reports to conventions; historical tracts; union statutes and regulations; and newspapers and journals. Newspapers, in particular, are frequently the only source for any and all union information--i.e., in the absence of other publishing outlets or funds, more detail on conventions, speeches, etc. may be printed in the union paper. However, the papers are likely to come and go, appear very irregularly, change their titles and places of publication, all of which both complicates research and makes acquisition an "excedrin headache."

The Department of Industrial Relations at the University of Chile in Santiago (which, incidentally, probably has the best industrial relations library in Latin America) tried, a number of years ago, to subscribe to union papers. The delivery rate was so poor that the librarian resorted to personal collection trips! Very likely, the Department has long since given up such a costly effort. Perhaps the best depository of union serials and other union publications is the national library of each republic.

To illustrate the range of papers, the following have, until recently at least, been published by the Peruvian labor movement: (1) Cetepé, organ of the Peruvian Confederation of Labor; (2) Obrero Textil, put out by the Federation of Textile Workers; (3) Central Sindical, journal of the Confederation of White-Collar Workers; (4) Noticiario Sindical, organ of the Chimbote Regional Federation

(90)

of the Peruvian Confederation of Labor; (5) *FEB*, organ of the National Union of Bank Clerks; (6) *Maestros Primarios*, published by the National Union of Primary School Teachers; (7) *El Obrero de Construcción Civil*, put out by the extremist Lima Union of Construction Workers; (8) *El Defensor*, paper of the bank clerks of the Banco International del Peru, and (9) *El Chocolatero*, organ of the D'Onofrio candy workers of Lima.

A trusted contact in Chile suggests that most of the union papers in that country have in the last few years ceased publication. Only three are said to remain: (1) *El Cobre* of the Confederation of Copper Workers, (2) *Unidad Proletaria* of the National Federation of Shoe and Leather Workers, and (3) *Revista Anef*, organ of the National Association of Public (Fiscal) Employees.

Employer Organizations. These groups tend to fall in four broad categories: (1) the general or national associations of employers (usually there are separate groups of agricultural, industrial, and perhaps commercial employers); (2) the association of employers in individual industries (e.g., shoes, textiles); (3) national associations of personnel administrators and/or management development and training institutes; and (4) individual companies.

Each of the first three groups tends to publish serials and studies with more or less ILR content. In exceptional cases, the first category associations may be heavily involved in health, welfare, and educational programs for workers, and may accumulate and publish voluminous material on these activities. Perhaps the best illustrations of this major commitment to ILR-related activities are Brazil's industrial and commercial employers--the former have organized the Serviço Social da Industria (Sesi) and the latter the Serviço Social da Comercio (Sesci). Generally, however, these national employer groupings will, in their papers or journals, only report or editorialize on labor subjects. Their media may also summarize executive council or executive board minutes bearing on ILR topics.

The industry-wide organizations of employers are not found so regularly as the general associations, particularly in the smaller republics. When they exist, they may generate the kind of publications referred to above. In those few countries with considerable industry-wide bargaining (e.g, Mexico, Argentina), they may accumulate data on wages and conditions highly useful to research--if access can be obtained. They may also publish collective agreements and other documents and reports of ILR content. Personnel associations and management training institutes are found and publish almost everywhere. Individual companies, particularly the larger incorporated ones, tend to keep the whole range of personnel, job, and union-related records. In exceptional cases they may support wage collection and analysis programs of a general and sophisticated nature. For example, the Braden Copper Company in Chile (subsidiary of Kennecott) supports a sample survey of wages and other sources of renumeration for blue-collar workers. The survey is not limited to Braden or to the copper industry but is comprehensive, and the results are presented by industry and by firm. The series is published under the title *Analysis sobre remuneraciones y beneficios accesorios en Chile* and, over the years since 1957, has appeared on a mixed annual/biennial basis. Individual companies also publish collective contracts.

Universities and Research Institutes. Many of the faculties of Latin American universities have historically housed teaching schools and research institutes, physically and financially independent one from another and frequently with largely separate staffs as well. The faculties of law and economics are those whose research institutes most often conceive institutional research projects with ILR relevance and publish same. An individual author or research team may be identified in such institutional research and publications. Faculty of law institutes are illustrated by the following which operate in Argentina, Ecuador, Venezuela: the Institute of Labor and Social Security (Universidad del Litoral, Santa Fe, Argentina), the Institute of Labor and Social Research (Quito, Ecuador), and the Venezuelan Institute of Social Law (Caracas, Venezuela). Many of these legal research institutes are poverty stricken and largely paper organizations; others generate pamphlets and special studies of labor relations and social security.

A faculty of economics that is quite exceptional in Latin America for the volume and quality of its ILR data and materials is that of the University of Chile. The Institute of Economics and the Institute of Business Administration of that Faculty have both had U.S. financial and technical assistance over a number of years. The Institute of Economics has since 1956 conducted and published the results of a sample survey of employment and unemployment in the larger metropolitan areas of the country. The reports have appeared on a quarterly basis since 1960, and up to 1967 a total of twenty-four reports had been published covering a total of eighteen cities and provinces. This series provides the only reliable information on employment and unemployment outside of the decennial census. The Institute of Economics also publishes individually-authored labor force studies as part of its research program.

The Institute of Business Administration of the same Faculty (and its Department of Industrial Relations in particular) has over the years developed a long list of monographs, pamphlets, and reports dealing with a wide range of ILR subject matter--e.g., union membership, union finances, union leadership, collective contracts, manpower projections, social security costs and administrative analyses, labor movement history, etc.

There are a great many other university-connected or privately-endowed centers and institutes, whose production may from time to time include data or published materials useful to ILR instructors or researchers. The Latin American Center for Demography at the University of Chile, the Latin American Center for Research in the Social Sciences (Rio de Janeiro), the Inter-American Statistical Institute at the University of Chile, and the Torcuato di Tella Institute in Buenos Aires are prime examples of some of the better organizations of this type.

Some of the above institutes and centers or the faculties with which they are identified also support journals of varying quality and of varying ILR content: e.g., the Revista de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales of the Institute of Labor Law and Social Security of the Litoral University (Santa Fe, Argentina); Economía of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Chile; and Cuadernos de Economía of the Faculty of Economics of the Catholic University (Santiago, Chile).

Finally, the Latin American Center of the University of California at Los Angeles has since 1956 published an annual (or nearly so) Statistical Abstract of Latin America. The ninth edition (1966) included 102 tables, four of which dealt directly with ILR and most of the others presented basic data of value to ILR teaching and research. This publication lists in its bibliography all the statistical agencies drawn upon, international and Latin American, and the titles of their publications or statistical series.

Political Parties. Generally speaking, the political parties of Latin America have not been strongly institutionalized or stable. nor have very many of them had long and successful histories. Rather, they have been highly personal groupings, frequently rent by severe factionalism, poorly financed, and ephemeral in existence. While there are many exceptions to this rule, the situation has not been conducive to the development and preservation of party archives or even of a consistent publications record. The pattern is not unlike that of the unions or of most other social organizations in the area. Nevertheless, the exceptions are important and, furthermore, some primary materials can be found for almost any political party.

In countries where some of the parties are stable organizations with long histories (e.g., Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela), there may be correspondence and documentary files with ILR content available for research. The writer had access to such files of the Conservative party in Chile. More frequently, these parties publish the proceedings or major decisions of their conventions and executive committees, their statutes, and possibly their histories or anniversary volumes. Newspapers published by the parties or reflecting the party point of view are abundant and will be discussed in the next section. Since there is usually an ideological spectrum of parties and since unions and companies have ideological commitments, these party materials can be most rewarding to the ILR researcher.

Newspapers. The regular daily newspapers and periodical news magazines are indispensable to detailed and comprehensive coverage of ILR events. As explained, this is partly due to the general scarcity of publications' media and partly also to the sharpness of ideological conflict in Latin America. Since political considerations may be more important than economic ones, parties and governments, or groups identified in some way with them, are among the chief collectors, interpreters, and disseminators of the general news. Socialists, communists, christian democratics, nationalists, radicals, liberals, and conservatives may over time provide their own news outlets. For example, it would be impossible to follow labor and industrial relations events adequately in Peru without reading La Tribuna (organ of the Aprista party). In Cuba after Castro one must consult a long list of government and party (United Party of the Socialist Revolution--PURS) serials for ILR news: Aclaraciones, Cuba Socialista, Trabajo, Hoy, Obra Revolucionaria, Vanguardia Obrera, Revolución, and Granma. In Chile the Socialist and Communist dailies (La Ultima Hora and El Siglo) are full of labor news; the conservative El Mercurio prints occasional items of ILR interest; and the Diario Oficial reproduces legal documents and gives the government's point of view on labor events.

U.S. papers with some coverage of major ILR news in Latin America are the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Christian Science Monitor.

III. Individual Sources

Individual source materials on ILR in Latin America are manuscripts, theses, books, and periodical literature of individual authorship.

Manuscripts. Manuscript materials are exceedingly difficult to find because they do not tend to be deposited in libraries or other public places. They are closely guarded by the subject individual himself or are carefully passed on to some member of the family or to a relative. Access, if it is to be had at all, becomes a matter of personal friendship or the right social contacts. Rather than a public or private institution coming to have personal manuscript collections, the reverse is frequently the case--i.e., the individual not only keeps his personal papers but may also appropriate, upon resignation or retirement, papers of a union, a party, a government agency, etc.

Theses. Theses have been for this writer a relatively important and unexpected source of information on ILR in Latin America. This is true of both theses in Spanish in Latin America and theses (M.S. and Ph.D.) in English written in the United States. For example, more than seventy theses on industrial relations and on labor law were written in Chile from 1898 to 1924, and they were a major medium of debate and discussion, and a major source of the ideas that went into that country's comprehensive labor legislation of 1924. Theses have been in the past and likely are still primarily associated with faculties of law, although the recent proliferation of economics' faculties and the building up of sociology, psychology, anthropology, business administration, and demographic schools and institutes have undoubtedly greatly enriched thesis contributions in Latin America.

At U.S. universities, thesis writing on Latin American ILR subjects spurted ahead in the 1930's under the impetus of the "good neighbor" policy. Since that time theses have increased in number, and they are often the only source of integrated information and thought about their particular topics available in any language. With the increased flow of Latin American students toward U.S. universities and away from Europe, a development especially strong in the last ten to twenty-five years, many of these U.S. theses have been contributed by the Latins themselves.

Books. Books are not nearly so prominent in ILR literature in Latin America as they are in the United States. With few exceptions, one must rely upon the more scattered, less integrated, and less analytical materials like newspapers, documents, and laws. Indeed, good books on ILR are almost nonexistent in most of the republics. At the other extreme are Argentina and Mexico whose ILR book literature is rich, varied, and of significant historical depth.

Little more can be said about the book component of ILR literature except that it is heavily legal and political in subject matter. This generalization is more true historically than currently, although the legal and political emphasis is still predominant. Yet a number of countries (e.g., Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico) produce a more diversified book literature of industrial relations which includes histories of the labor movement, studies of manpower, wages, and related economic matters, management, and labor-management relations. Hundreds of books are listed in the Bibliography of Industrial Relations in Latin America.

The legal treatises themselves merit a word of comment and caution. Labor laws in Latin American countries tend to be codified and, while the codes themselves are published everywhere, they more frequently are the bases for a confusing variety of broader legal texts. How far they go beyond the initial code depends upon the individual author; there is no standardized format for the writing of a book on labor law. Such a book can include, in addition to the complete code or perhaps only part of it: (1) executive decrees (which may provide the regulations or detailed content for laws already passed or may in themselves be new laws), (2) ministerial resolutions, (3) jurisprudence (interpretations of the law by the courts), (4) the author's annotations or comments (elaboration, illustration, or analysis of the law), and (5) amendments inserted in old laws so as to bring them up to date. There certainly is no easy way to know what should be purchased and what not.

Periodicals. Serials which include, intermittently or regularly, articles of quality on ILR in Latin America can only be described as scarce, considering the large, multi-country area to be covered. Moreover, the vast majority of these serials are limited to single-country coverage. One's standards of quality may necessarily vary from journal to journal depending upon whether there are alternative sources or other journals with which to make some comparison.

The most outstanding journals with rather frequent and quality articles on Latin American ILR are the International Labour Review (ILO, Geneva) and Derecho del Trabajo (Buenos Aires). At a second level are such serials as the Monthly Labor Review (U.S. Department of Labor), the Journal of Inter-American Studies (Coral Gables, Fla.), Inter-American Economic Affairs (Washington), and Economic Development and Cultural Change (Chicago). Other journals which generally are devoted to ILR in a single Latin American country but which, with some frequency, print articles on ILR in some other Latin American country or countries as well are: Gaceta del Trabajo (Argentina), Revista Brasileira de Ciencias Sociais (Belo Horizonte), Revista de Trabajo (San Salvador), Revista Mexicana del Trabajo, Seguro Social (Mexico), Jornada (Caracas), Política (Caracas), and Revista de Trabajo (Madrid, Spain).

Finally, there are many Latin American journals whose coverage is almost exclusively that of their own domestic ILR systems. Most of these journals take a legal point of view and are published either by the labor ministry or by a faculty of law. The following are examples of such journals whose signed articles appear to be of useful quality and of significant volume: Revista de Ciencias Juridicas y Sociales (Santa Fe, Argentina), Revista Brasilense (São Paulo), Documentos Políticos (Colombia), Revista de Trabajo (Colombia), Revue du Travail (Port-au-Prince), and Revista de Trabajo (Caracas).

For about two decades and until November 1964, the Hispanic American Report carried much useful information on current developments in Latin American labor. Many other journals currently publishing in English, now and then include articles of some direct or indirect relevance to ILR in Latin America. Among these are such well-known titles as Nation, New Republic, and New Leader.

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A DESCRIPTION OF SOURCES FOR LEGAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA: LAND TENURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM

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A Description of Sources for Legal and Social Science Research on Latin America: Land Tenure and Agrarian Reform

Teresa J. Anderson

The importance of materials on land tenure and agrarian reform to the study of Latin America is understood when one realizes that in Latin America, as in most of the developing areas of the world, the land is the principal source of wealth. The persons and groups who own the land control the wealth and political power in these countries, while the people who work on the land without owning it have no status, no wealth, no political power. At present, much of the arable land is owned by a relatively small number of people. This inequitable land tenure structure is responsible, to a large extent, for the stagnation in farm production, for difficulties in regional development, and for many social problems plaguing rural areas.

In its narrowest sense, the aim of agrarian reform is to change the rural economic and social power structure by redistributing the land to new owners, thereby redistributing wealth, income, status and political power. In short, the aim is to bring about a revolutionary change in the social structure. Obviously, the landowners, who are also the political power holders, are not generally in favor of such revolutionary actions. Therefore, even if laws are enacted, they may not be applied, or only partially applied. Virtually all the Latin American countries have now passed legislation aimed at agrarian reform or dealing with land tenure matters. However, the majority of these laws do not require redistribution of land except where it is unused. The total number of families benefited by these agrarian reforms is still only a small fraction of the 10 million families composed of tenants, landless peasants and minifundistas identified by CIDA as potential beneficiaries.

In some countries, land reform will have a chance only when industrialization has made industrial wealth more important than the land, or where democratic systems of government give the property-less a political voice. Other governments, in order to avoid violent political upheavals such as those that occurred in Mexico, Bolivia and Cuba, have used indirect programs of agrarian reform to solve tenure problems without changing prior distribution of land, income or power as such. Colonization and frontier settlement are at the core of most such approaches to tenure problems. Regulation of wages and contract conditions of farm workers and tenants is another indirect means to improve their bargaining power situation with relation to landowners. Tax system modifications, though not central to tenure policy, can be used to reinforce other pressures which aim to improve land use and distribution. Other techniques include special credit and assistance to small farmers, rural industry promotion, and community development programs.

It is quite obvious that a study of the problems of agrarian reform processes can not be limited to the study of the agrarian laws or other legal texts alone. The laws themselves, while usually a necessary starting point, do not tell us anything about how they are applied, what problems arise in their implementation, or what their actual effects are. Nor is it sufficient to study the writings of legal scholars on the subject, as far too often these are only concerned with abstract concepts or the internal coherence of the legal texts themselves.

On the other hand, it is equally as obvious that no major social change occurs or is put into effect which is not reflected in some kind of change in a country's laws. Not only are legal institutions responsive to social change, but they also have a definite role as instruments that set off, monitor or otherwise regulate the process of social change.

All of the above is particularly true with regard to the role of law in such a vital process of social change as agrarian reform. "Law", in this instance, refers not only to the black letter law or legal norms, but also to the institutions which are supposed to implement these norms, and the manner in which these actually function at the community level. Thus, the major concern is with the inter-relationship between law and society, and the ways each affects the other.

As a consequence, any legal-institutional study of an agrarian reform process requires the analysis not only of legal rules and administrative organization, but also of the social and economic framework in which they operate. Law-in-action researchers, then, must become thoroughly familiar with those sources which shed light on such areas as:

> class stratification; rural power structure; rural labor conditions; migration movements; peasant organization; local and national political structure; land tenancy and use; production factors; public administration problems; judicial process; law enforcement; and the like.

PROBLEMS AND METHODS IN ACQUISITION OF MATERIALS

Acquisition of constitutions and the texts of most laws and their amendments has been covered in Working Paper No. 1, and, therefore, will not be dealt with in this paper. Rather, it will be concerned with the acquisition of non-official commentaries and appraisals of the application (or non-application) of the laws, and the effects on agrarian structure in Latin America.

A major problem in the acquisition of materials relating to agrarian reform is the extraordinary shortage and inadequacy of basic information on the land tenure situation in the various Latin American countries and the lack of sound appraisals of the land reform efforts and movements underway. Although much has been written about these subjects, there are relatively few analytical or critical publications based on primary information and of sufficient quality to be useful to the serious scholar. Whatever exists is widely scattered, unorganized, and undigested. Much of it is not available in print, but exists in processed form in limited editions or in obscure journals of limited circulation. At present, the only bibliography on Latin American agrarian reform whose coverage and quality can assist researchers is the one compiled and annotated by Thomas F. Carroll, published in 1965 and now in need of up-dating.

This lack of an adequate and up-to-date listing of articles pertaining to agrarian reform makes it necessary to comb through innumerable dealers' catalogs, bibliographies, journals, publishers' lists, library accessions lists, etc. Even this time-consuming search will not give an acquisitions librarian notice of the articles which are published only in mimeographed form and in limited quantities which quickly disappear. Nor is it possible to subscribe to every journal or newspaper which might possibly contain an item of interest.

Suggestions toward solving some of the acquisitions problems were made by Kenneth Karst in his paper, "Land tenure and legal institutions", presented at the Seminar on Latin American Studies of the Social Science Research Council, July 29-August 2, 1963. He advocated "(a) the establishment of an inter-library inventory or acquisitions list which might be circulated to libraries and to interested individuals, and (b) the encouragement of the publishers of ephemeral works on land tenure in Latin America to publish as many copies as possible, and to make their publications known to some central office which might pass the information on, perhaps by means of the same kind of circulated list."

Karst went on to suggest the establishment of a reprint service which would make hard-to-find land tenure articles available, perhaps on a quarterly publication basis, and thus pay for itself. This latter suggestion is the most appealing and likely of success, and could very well be put into practice by an organization such as the AIBDA (Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas).

At present the AIBDA publishes Bibliografía Agrícola Latinoamericana, a quarterly index of the literature of agriculture and related topics published in Latin America and in other countries about the agriculture of this region. The Bibliografía includes periodical articles, books, pamphlets, theses, reports, etc., which have been received in the Orton Memorial Library of the Center for Teaching and Research (Centro de Enseñanza e Investigación) of the IICA (Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas of the OEA) in Turrialba, Costa Rica. In addition, references to important items not received in the library are also included. It is possible to obtain a photocopy or microfilm of any of the items listed in the bibliography. If the item is contained in the library, copies are sent immediately. When the item is not found in the collection, a longer wait is necessary, and there is an additional charge added to the regular price of the xerox or microfilm.

Although the number of items pertaining to agrarian reform presently listed in the Bibliografía is not very large, the library has many more items on this topic than are listed. It is possible to obtain copies of many items which are simply not readily available elsewhere. If the existing services were to be expanded and organized, it would be of great benefit to all librarians interested in agrarian reform and similar topics vital to the study of socio-economic development of Latin America. If these services were set up on a regular basis, the expense could be shared by a number of subscribing libraries.

INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN THE FIELD

International

The IICA (Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS) in San José, Costa Rica, is a major source of materials on agrarian reform and land tenure in Latin America. In particular, it publishes the proceedings and papers from the courses on agrarian reform held under its auspices. It also has series of "Materiales de enseñanza", "Boletines" and "Informes", which are often on the subject of land reform and can be obtained on exchange. The IICA Library and Documentation Service publishes a quarterly Boletín para Bibliotecas Agrícolas listing new publications accessioned into the library. Unlike the AIBDA Bibliografía, mentioned previously, which also lists this library's holdings, the Boletín does not include references to items which are not available in the IICA collection. This makes it somewhat less valuable as a selection tool. On the other hand, the "Intercambio" section of the Boletín lists duplicates available on exchange and periodically includes a list of the libraries and agencies having exchange programs with the Center, along with their addresses and the titles of the materials exchanged. Such a list can be extremely useful to a librarian seeking agrarian reform materials on exchange.

In 1962, the IICA in cooperation with other international agencies, set up an Inter-American Agrarian Reform Center (CIRA). This center is designed to train high level officials in charge of programming and executing agrarian reform programs in Latin American countries. Short, intensive courses are held, as well as regular university-type courses. Part of the material from these courses on agrarian reform has been published and is available from CIRA. The Center also publishes a series of mimeographs, primarily on agrarian reform in Colombia, which are available on exchange. Noticias sobre Reforma Agraria, a quarterly bulletin put out by CIRA, relates activities in agrarian reform and pertinent subjects carried out in the American countries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also publishes a great deal of material on agrarian reform in Latin America. Its Food and Agricultural Legislation consists of translations of agricultural legislation in all countries, including Latin America. In the selection of the texts to be published in this series, preference is given to legislation on the reform of agrarian structures. It is prepared by the FAO Legislation Branch, which is also responsible for Legislative Report, a comprehensive list of current legislation on subjects including land tenure and agrarian reform. In 1962, the Agrarian Research and Intelligence Service (ARIS) of FAO was established to publish various specialized bibliographical documents and to issue the bi-annual Information on Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives. This document contains articles on land reform; informational notes about conferences, new organizations, etc.; lists of basic legislation passed since the last issue; and a bibliography of recent publications including many on land tenure and reform. With the first issue in 1969, the title was shortened to Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives.

The FAO also publishes monographs on land tenure legislation and land reform, technical assistance reports on land reform projects and periodic country reports. The Documentation Centre of the FAO has published indexes to these and other publications for the years 1945-1966 in addition to maintaining a current index. The retroactive indexing was issued in 12 volumes, each of which covers a different subject. The volumes entitled FAO Technical Assistance Reports, FAO/UNDP (SF) Project Reports, Land and Water, Rural Institutions, and Economic Analysis contain entries under agrarian reform, land reform, land redistribution, land tenure and land legislation. Current FAO publications are indexed in FAO Documentation-Current Index, issued monthly and available free from the FAO Distribution and Sales Section.

The Pan American Union has published an analysis of agrarian legislation in Latin America, studies on agricultural taxation and its effects on agrarian reform, a study of the role of cooperatives in agrarian reform programs and studies on the relations between agrarian reform and community development. The PAU technical assistance mission to Honduras aided in preparing a program of agrarian reform and agricultural development, and this report has also been published. Programs of technical training in agrarian reform have been set up in collaboration with IICA and the Inter-American Development Bank. In addition, the Pan American Union has published the very important studies on Latin American agriculture which were carried out by CIDA.

CIDA (Inter-American Committee on Agricultural Development) was set up in 1961 by the OAS, UN, FAO, and IICA to carry out a program of studies of agriculture in Latin America. These studies detail the land tenure structure and government agrarian reform programs in seven Latin American countries. Published by the Pan American Union in English and Spanish, they are entitled Land Tenure Conditions and Socio-Economic Development of the Agricultural Sector: Argentina; Brazil; and Regional Report and Tenencia de la Tierra y Desarrollo Socio-Económico del Sector Agrícola: Argentina; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Informe regional; Guatemala; and Peru. Other papers issued by PAU for the CIDA program for the study of land tenure and land reform include volumes on agrarian reform in Venezuela dealing with legal processes of acquiring or expropriating land and allotting it to new owners.

The Inter-American Development Bank compiles periodic reports of governmental activity in the land tenure field and publishes the information in the reports of the Social Progress Trust Fund, the principal fund administered by the Bank for the purposes of the Alliance for Progress. The annual report of the Fund describes the progress made by the Latin American member countries of the Inter-American Development Bank toward achieving the objectives stated in the Act of Bogotá, and summarizes the measures adopted by them in pursuance of the objectives, including measures toward agrarian reform. The Carroll bibliography, still the most important on the subject of agrarian reform, was published by the Bank in 1965.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs issues Progress in Land Reform on an irregular basis. The first report was issued in 1954 and the fifth report is scheduled to be published in 1970. This document is based on official government replies to UN questionnaires, as well as on other published and unpublished reports. It contains useful condensed information on various land reforms and related programs with a number of references to Latin America. This same UN Department also cooperates with FAO and the International Labor Organization in the publication of Land reform, land settlement and cooperatives mentioned earlier.

The International Labor Organization has also published analyses of important legislative texts on agrarian reform as it relates to agricultural laborers. These analyses are issued in the International Labour Review as well as in the Legislative Series of the ILO.

There are, of course, many other international agencies which have an interest in and have issued reports on agrarian reform. It is obviously impossible to list all of these sources, but an attempt has been made to point out the most active ones. Librarians may also wish to contact such institutions as the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; the Latin American Center for Research in the Social Sciences; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Inter-American Indian Institute; the Instituto Internacional de Derecho Agrario y Comparado; and the Asociación Latino-Americana de Derecho Agrario. Many of them offer their publications on an exchange basis and welcome requests. The addresses for several of these international agencies are included in Appendix A of this paper.

Latin American

It would be an almost impossible task to list all of the Latin American agencies, universities, etc., which could be considered sources for material on agrarian reform. A few of the more prominent ones are listed in Appendix B, with address when known. The list includes the governmental agencies responsible for land reform and rural development programs in each country, university research programs, private institutions, as well as commercial publishing houses. An invaluable source for addresses of Latin American organizations is Sable, Martin H., Master directory for Latin America. (Reference series no. 2. Los Angeles, Latin American Center, University of California, 1965.) It is not complete by any means--a few of the addresses have changed since its publication, and new organizations have come into existence--but it is still an essential tool.

United States

In the United States, several universities with Latin American studies centers have sponsored research on land tenure and agrarian reform. Others have published bibliographies which contain references to agrarian reform material. Many of the unpublished materials are available on an exchange basis from the centers, several of which are listed in Appendix C.

UCLA's Latin American Center has a series of "Latin American studies" which includes K. L. Karst's Latin American legal institutions: problems for comparative study (vol. 5, 1966). Its "Reference series" includes M. H. Sable's Master directory for Latin America (no. 2, 1965) and A guide to Latin American studies (no. 4, 1967) also done by Sable. All of these publications contain mention of agrarian reform.

The University of Florida School of Inter-American Studies publishes a Latin American monograph series which includes Marcondes, J. V. F., First Brazilian legislation relating to rural labor unions; a sociological study (no. 20, 1962). Other publications in the series also treat subjects of importance to the study of agrarian reform in Latin America.

The International Program in Taxation at Harvard University has published the papers and proceedings of the Conference on Agricultural Taxation and Economic Development held at Cambridge in 1954, which dealt, in part, with important Latin American taxation measures. In addition, this program has undertaken systematic analyses of taxation in Colombia, Mexico and Brazil. Such studies are very important for an understanding of the incentives or dis-incentives for agrarian reform in particular countries.

Iowa State University in Ames and the State University of Iowa in Iowa City, operating under an Agency for International Development contract in cooperation with the Instituto de Reforma Agraria y Colonización in Peru, have published many studies on agrarian reform in that Latin American country. The ISU Department of Economics issues these studies in a series of "International studies in economics" which includes Thorbecke, E., Some notes on the macro-economic implications of and the cost of financing agrarian reform in Peru (no. 3, 1966). Other articles have been issued by the Agricultural Law Center of the State University of Iowa in a reprint series, including Agrarian reform as a means to economic and social development in Peru (no. 10, 1965). This "Iowa-Peru Program" is an invaluable source of information about agrarian reform in Peru.

The University of Miami School of Law in its "Inter-American legal studies" has published Latin America: a bibliographical guide to economy, history, law, politics and society, compiled by S.A. Bayitch, and containing references to agrarian reform materials. The Research Institute of Cuba and the Caribbean at the same university has issued Revolutionary Cuba; a bibliographical guide, which also refers to some publications on agrarian reform and land tenure.

Bibliographies on agricultural credit and related subjects in various Latin American countries, covering 1954-1964, have been issued by the Agricultural Finance Center of Ohio State University in Columbus. These bibliographies are available in mimeograph form, as are the Center's other research publications.

An invaluable study of the Brazilian agrarian structure is being issued piecemeal by the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. The study by William H. Nicholls and Ruy Miller Paiva, entitled 99 fazendas; the structure and productivity of Brazilian agriculture, 1963, began coming out chapter by chapter in 1966 and now consists of Chapters 2-6.

Cornell University Latin American Center has been carrying on its Vicos project for several years, and many of the publications emanating from this program are valuable as background material for agrarian reform studies. In addition to this, Cornell is also issuing several Ph.D. theses in its "Dissertation series" which includes Craig, W. W. From hacienda to community: an analysis of solidarity and social change in Peru (no. 6, 1967). The "International agricultural development mimeographs" of Cornell include Rural development in Brazil: perspectives and paradoxes, by B. L. Ellenbogen (no. 9, n.d.). All of the Cornell publications are available on exchange.

The University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center, as its name indicates, is very much concerned with the subjects of land tenure and agrarian reform. This concern is reflected in the titles published in the Center's series of "Papers" (now numbering 70); "Reprints" (61); "Research papers" (40); and irregular "Newsletters". Another series, "Training and methods", includes six bibliographies of the Land Tenure Center Library's holdings on agrarian reform, colonization and settlement, Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico. Other similar bibliographies are planned in the future, with periodic supplements to be issued as the holdings increase. The Land Tenure Center publications are available from the Center upon request, and exchanges are sought with institutions having similar research interests and publications. A list of the Center publications is attached as Appendix D.

Non-university sources of information in the United States include the Praeger Publishing Company which is publishing "Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development". This series is intended to make specialized research monographs in U. S. and international economics and politics available to the academic, business, and government communities. There is a sub-series of these studies entitled "Bench Mark Studies on Agricultural Development in Latin America", which is based on the "bench mark" studies undertaken under Ford Foundation sponsorship in Latin American countries during 1966 and 1967. The studies cover general statistics and projections of agricultural production as well as the progress of agrarian reform in the countries included. Thus far, studies have been published on Uruguay (Brannon, 1967); Mexico (Venezian and Gamble, 1969); Argentina (Fienup, Brannon, and Fender, 1969); Peru (Coutu and King, 1969); Brazil (Schuh, 1970); and Venezuela (Heaton, 1969).

The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, also publishes many studies on agrarian reform in Latin America, among which are papers by C. Menges, Chile's landowners association and agrarian reform politics; and Peasant organizations and politics in Chile, 1958-1964. The Rand publications are indexed in a quarterly publication, Selected RAND abstracts, which is available without charge to academic and public libraries. Rand also has a special subject bibliography on Latin America, containing abstracts of Rand publications selected from the current volume of SRA as well as from earlier Rand research.

Other

Names and addresses of some research institutions in countries outside of the Americas are listed in Appendix E. The Development Center of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development publishes the Liaison bulletin between development research and training institutes which includes reviews of research work being done, completed, published or unpublished, at centers throughout the world. This publication can be used to obtain publications on agrarian reform from the institutions listed. It is available on exchange from the OECD.

PUBLISHED SOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN THE FIELD

Bibliographies

As mentioned previously, the bibliography by Thomas Carroll, Land tenure and land reform in Latin America: a selective annotated bibliography. 2. ed. (Washington, Inter-American Development Bank, 1965) is the best bibliographic source for agrarian reform materials. In addition to the bibliographic citations and annotations, this work contains a section entitled "Laws and decrees on land tenure, land reform and land settlement", compiled by Pedro Moral López (Appendix IV, p. 347-447). This lists the laws of each country dealing with agrarian reform up to 1964, and is an excellent selection guide.

The best of the more recent bibliographies on the subject is the one by José Besa García, Tenencia de la tierra y reforma agraria: bibliografía (Santiago de Chile, Centro para el Desarrollo Económico y Social para América Latina, 1968). This work is based on titles available in the major specialized libraries in Santiago, including those of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria. Unfortunately, it is not annotated, and it covers some of the same items listed in the Carroll bibliography. One the whole, however, it contains up-to-date references and, in addition, gives the location of the items in the Santiago area. There are also twelve pages of legislative citations.

Other bibliographies which contain material of interest include the following.

Bayitch, S. A. *Latin America and the Caribbean; a bibliographical guide to works in English*. Coral Gables, Florida, University of Miami Press, 1967. 943 p. "Land" and "land reform"; p. 172-179. Same division under each country.

Handbook of Latin American studies, no. 29. Edited by Henry E. Adams. Gainesville, Florida, University of Florida Press, 1967. 720 p. Volume devoted to social sciences.

Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA). *Inventario de la información básica para la programación del desarrollo agrícola en la América Latina; selección bibliográfica*. Washington, Pan American Union, 1964. 187 p. Also available in English. Contains items used by CIDA in its studies on agrarian structure in seven Latin American countries.

International bibliography of economics. Prepared by the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation. Chicago, Aldine, annual.

Lombardo, Heraclio A. *Research on agricultural development in Central America*. New York, Agricultural Development Council, 1969. "Lists, classifies, and appraises" current research in the area for the period 1953-1966.

Malugani, María Dolores; y Huertas, Maritza. *Contribuciones del IICA a la literatura de las ciencias agrícolas*. Edición preliminar. IICA bibliotecología y documentación, no. 12. Turrialba, Costa Rica, IICA Biblioteca y Servicio de Documentación, 1968. 187 p.

Minnesota. University. Department of Political Science. Center for Comparative Political Analysis. *Bibliography on planned social change; with special reference to rural development and educational development*. Preliminary report for project use; limited distribution. Minneapolis, 1967. 3 v. Compiled to provide background information for the CIC-AID Rural Development Research Project. Contains periodical materials, books, government and United Nations publications. Annotated in considerable detail and indexed.

Ohio. State University, Columbus. Agricultural Finance Center. *Abstracts of dissertations on agricultural credit and related subjects in developing countries, 1954-1964*. Columbus, 1965. 103 p.

Spitz, Allan A. *Developmental change; an annotated bibliography*. Lexington, University Press of Kentucky, 1969. 316 p. Deals primarily with political, social and economic factors of modernization and development, including 2,493 annotated items, cited in part I, which appear in scholarly journals, symposia and conference reports. Most of the material has been published since 1960.

Velasquez G., Pablo; y Nadurille T., Ramón. *Obras de consulta agrícolas en español*. México, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas, 1967. "Legislación agrícola": p. 135-139; "Sociología rural, reforma agraria y tenencia de la tierra": p. 140-143.

Weaver, Jerry L. *Latin American development: a selected bibliography, 1950-1967*. Santa Barbara, Calif., American Bibliographical Center, Clio Press, 1969. 87 p. Several references to agrarian reform, but many are also in Carroll bibliography.

This is, obviously, a very short list of bibliographies, and there are many, many more which contain references to agrarian reform in Latin America. These are, however, fairly recent publications, or ones which might not have been included in other lists of a similar nature. For older works, it is suggested that the librarian consult the Carroll bibliography. Although it is short, this list does serve to point out that the study of agrarian reform is indeed an interdisciplinary undertaking, since the bibliographies listed encompass publications in the fields of economics and sociology as well as agriculture and area studies.

Periodicals

In order to keep up with the current publications on agrarian reform and land tenure, a large number of periodicals must be consulted. The following journals, annuals, etc., often contain articles on legal, social, and economic problems of agrarian reform and/or contain bibliographies of recent publications on the subject. In addition to the items in this list, the law reviews of the various universities should also be consulted since many contain articles on legal aspects of Latin American agrarian reform.

ALADA. Organ of the Associação Latino-Americana de Direito Agrário. Published by Fundação Getulio Vargas, Praia de Botafogo 186, Caixa Postal 4081 ZC 05, Rio de Janeiro. $5.00/ year. First issue, January 1969. quarterly.

América Indígena. México, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano. quarterly. $6.00/year.

América Latina. Rio de Janeiro, Centro Latino Americano de Pesquisas em Ciencias Sociais. quarterly. $8.00/year.

Aportes. Paris, Instituto Latino Americano de Relaciones Internacionales. quarterly. $4.00/year. Contains a section "Inventario de los estudios en ciencias sociales sobre América Latina".

Bibliografía Agrícola Latinoamericana. Turrialba, Costa Rica, Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas. quarterly. Free to AIBDA members. $10.00/year to non-members.

Boletín para Bibliotecas Agrícolas. Turrialba, Costa Rica, IICA Centro de Enseñanza e Investigación. quarterly. Free to agricultural libraries.

British bulletin of publications on Latin America, the West Indies, Portugal and Spain. London, Hispanic Council, Luso-Brazilian Council. bi-annual. $2.50/year.

Derecho y Reforma Agraria; Revista. Mérida, Venezuela, Universidad de los Andes, Facultad de Derecho. First issue, January 1970. free on exchange.

Desarrollo rural en las Américas. Bogotá, IICA-CIRA. quarterly. $4.00/year.

Food and Agricultural Legislation. Rome, FAO Legislation Branch. quarterly. $3.50/year.

IBRA Informa. Rio de Janeiro, Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma Agrária. frequency varies. free

Indice General de Publicaciones Periódicas Latinoamericanas; humanidades y ciencias sociales. Metuchen, N. J., Scarecrow Press. quarterly, with annual cumulation. $16.00/year.

Inter-American Economic Affairs. Washington, Institute of Inter-American Studies. quarterly. $9.00/year.

Journal of Inter-American Studies. Coral Gables, Fla., Published for the Center for Advanced International Studies by the University of Miami Press. quarterly. $6.00/year.

Land Economics. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press. quarterly. $20.00/year.

Latin America. London, Latin American Newsletters Ltd. weekly. $50.00/year. Summarizes events in Latin America, including agrarian reform programs, reactions, etc.
Journal of Latin American Studies. London, New York, Cambridge University Press. bi-annual. $5.00/year.
Land Reform, land settlement and cooperatives. Rome , FAO, bi-annual. free.
Latin American Research Review. Austin, University of Texas Press. three times a year. $12.00/year.
Liaison Bulletin between Development Research and Training Institutes. Washington, D. C., O. E. C. D. quarterly. $5.30/year. free on exchange.
List of Books Accessioned and Periodical Articles Indexed in the Columbus Memorial Library. Washington, D. C., Pan American Union. Monthly.
Noticias sobre Reforma Agraria. Bogotá, IICA-CIRA. Six times a year. free.
Papers available. Washington, D. C., Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center, Office of External Research, Department of State. monthly. free.
Progress in land reform. New York, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. irregular.
Revista Latinoamericana de Sociología. Buenos Aires, Instituto Torcuato di Tella. three times a year. $6.50/year.
Selected Rand Abstracts. Santa Monica, Calif., Rand Corporation. quarterly. free.
Social Progress Trust Fund: Report. Washington, D. C., Inter-American Development Bank. annual. free.
El Trimestre Económico. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica. quarterly. $7.50/year.
World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts. Farnham Royal, England, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau. quarterly. $22.50/year.

Books, periodical articles, etc.

Following is a short list of recent publications on agrarian reform and land tenure in Latin America. The list includes periodical articles, theses, books and documents which, in general, deal with legal aspects of the question. Items which are in the Carroll or Besa García bibliographies are not included here.

Acosta Cazaubon, Jesús Ramón. La Dotación de tierras en el derecho agrario venezolano. I Jornadas Venezolanas de derecho agrario, trabajo no. 2. Mérida, Centro de Jurisprudencia, Asociación Venezolana de Derecho Agrario, 1968. 17 l.
Agor, Weston H. "Senate vs. CORA: an attempt to evaluate Chile's agrarian reform to date." (In Inter-American Economic Affairs, vol. 22, no. 2, Autumn 1968. p. 47-53)
Aguilera Gómez, Manuel. La Reforma agraria en el desarrollo económico de México. México, Instituto Mexicano de Investigaciones Económicas, 1969. 375 p.
Aguirre, Jerjes Avellaneda. Reforma agraria en Cuba. Cuernavaca, CIDOC, 1969.
________. Reforma agraria en México. Cuernavaca, CIDOC, 1969.
Alvarenga, Octavio Mello. "O Enquadramento sindical rural face ao direito agrária brasileiro." (In ALADA, no. 1, abril 1969. p. 175-199)
Antezana E., Luis. "La Reforma agraria campesina en Bolivia: 1956-1960." (In Revista Mexicana de Sociología, vol. XXI, no. 2, abril-junio 1969. p. 245-321)

Arévalo, Luis. "The Legal insecurity of rural property in Colombia: a case study of the notarial and registry systems." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1970.

Aranda, Sergio. La Revolución agraria en Cuba. México, Siglo Veintiuno, 1968.

Barrantes, Emilio. "La Nueva ley de reforma agraria del Perú." (In América Indígena, vol. XXXIX, no. 4, octubre 1969. p. 1113-1126)

Barry, Alfredo M. Arrendamientos y aparcerías rurales: legislación de emergencia y planes de transformación agraria. Buenos Aires, Plus Ultra, 1967.

Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Legislação agrária atualizada. Compilado pelo Lourenço Mário Prunes. São Paulo, Sugestões Literárias, 1968. 2 v.

Burke, Melvin. "An Analysis of the Bolivian land reform by means of a comparison between Peruvian haciendas and Bolivian ex-haciendas." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1967.

Calderón Morales, Hector Ovidio. Los Contratos agrarios en la legislación guatemalteca. Guatemala, Editorial San Antonio, 1963. 72 p.

Camacho-Saa, Carlos. "Minifundia, productivity, and land reform in Cochabamba." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

Canelas, Amado. Bolivia: un caso de reforma agraria. Habana, Cuba, Casa de las Américas, 1967. 87 p.

Carrera, Rodolfo Ricardo. "El Derecho agrario en las leyes de reforma agraria de América Latina." (In Revista de Estudios Agro-Sociales (Madrid) 13:48 julio/sept. 1964. p. 131-169)

Carter, William E. Aymara communities and the Bolivian agrarian reform. Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 1965. 89 p.

Casanova, Ramón Vicente. Derecho agrario; una doctrina para la reforma agraria venezolana. Colección justitia e jus no. 18. Mérida, Universidad de los Andes, Facultad de Derecho, 1967. 324 p.

________. "Derecho agrario, reforma agraria y recursos naturales renovables." (In Derecho y Reforma Agraria, año I, núm. 1, diciembre 1969, p. 41-57)

Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Recopilación de leyes, decretos con fuerza de ley, reglamentos y decretos agrarios; posteriores a la ley no. 16.640, sobre reforma agraria. Edición al 25 de octubre de 1968. Santiago de Chile, Editorial Nascimento, 1968. 285 p.

Choussy, Félix. Reforma agraria: enfoques del tema. San Salvador, 1967.

Clark, Ronald J. "Land reform and peasant market participation on the north highlands of Bolivia." (In Land Economics, vol. XLIV, no. 2, May 1968. p. 153-172) Also available as LTC Reprint no. 42.

________. "Problems and conflicts over land ownership in Bolivia." (In Inter-American Economic Affairs, vol. 22, no. 4, Spring 1969. p. 3-18)

Colombia. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrendatarios, aparceros, similares: régimen legal. Serie jurídica no. 13. Bogotá, Asesoría Jurídica, 1968. 94 p.

Colque Huayllaro, Jorge. La Reforma agraria peruana. Lima, "Minerva", 1969.

Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria, Roma, 1966. Contribuciones, documentos de referencia, documentos de base y boletines de informaciones. Roma, UN y FAO, 1966. 5 v.

Dandler, Jorge. "Local group, community and nation: a study of changing structure in Ucureña, Bolivia (1935-1952)." Master's dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

De Prospo, Ernest Rocco. "The Administration of the Peruvian land reform program." Ph. D. dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1967.

Díaz Cisneros, Manuel. El Artículo 27 constitucional y la reforma agraria. Cuaderno de la juventud no. 10. México, Instituto Nacional de la Juventud Mexicana, 1968. 28 p.

Dozier, Craig L. *Land development and colonization in Latin America, case studies of Peru, Bolivia, and Mexico*. New York, Praeger, 1969. 229 p.

Duff, Ernest A. *Agrarian reform in Colombia*. New York, Praeger, 1968. 240 p.

Duque Corredor, Román José. *La Función social en el derecho agrario venezolano*. Bogotá, Instituto Agrario Nacional, 1968.

Egginton, Everett. "An Analysis of Colombian agrarian law 135 of December, 1961, and its effect on the development of rural education values." Master's dissertation, Colgate University, 1968.

Elfers, Terry. "Systems of land use and municipal government in the Yucatan." Paper for Latin American Legal Problems, University of Wisconsin, 1968.

Escoto León, Claudio. *Leyes de reforma agraria en América Central*. Materiales de enseñanza para reforma agraria no. 2. Bogotá, IICA-CIRA, 1965. 65p.

Foland, Frances M. "Chile's agrarian reform: its operation." New York, Institute of Current World Affairs, 1968. 16 p. Mimeograph.

________. "Chile's agrarian reform: the laws and the opposition." New York, Institute of Current World Affairs, 1968. Mimeograph.

________. "Chile's agrarian reform: thought and action of its proponents." New York, Institute of Current World Affairs. 1968. 16 p. Mimeograph.

Foro sobre Reforma Agraria, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1966. *Reforma agraria venezolana; conceptos, evaluación, y perspectivas*. Caracas, Dirección de Cultura, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1968. 302 p.

Franco García, José María. "La Importancia de las instituciones legales en el desarrollo agrícola." (In *Prospectiva Siglo XXI - Venezuela Año 2000*. no. 2. CEFV, Caracas, 1969.)

________. "Latin American law and legal institutions." (In *Social Science in Latin America*. Edited by B. Wood and M. Diégues Júnior. New York, Columbia University Press, 1967.)

García, Antonio. *Dinámica de las reformas agrarias en América Latina*. 2a. ed. Santiago de Chile, Ediciones ICIRA, 1968. 86 p.

García, José María. *El Campo argentino y la reforma agraria*. Buenos Aires, Ediciones del Calicanto, 1968. 275 p.

García, Raúl Lemus. "Sistemática jurídica del problema agrario." (In *Revista del México Agrario*, no. 2, enero-febrero 1968. p. 19-106)

Gavilan Estelat, Marcelino; and Fahr, Samuel M. *Perú: legislación de reforma agraria*. Santiago de Chile, ICIRA, 1969. 79 p.

Groves, Roderick T. "Expropriation in Latin America: some observations." (In *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, vol. XXIII, no. 3, Winter 1969. p. 47-66)

Guarnieri, Juan Carlos. *Bases para una reforma agraria; el pensamiento agrario de Azara, Artigas y Rivadavia*. Montevideo, Editorial Florensa & Lafon, 1968.

Heath, Dwight B.; Erasmus, Charles J.; and Buechler, Hans C. *Land reform and social revolution in Bolivia*. New York, Praeger, 1969.

Heaton, Louis E. *The Agricultural development of Venezuela*. New York, Praeger, 1969.

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ADDRESSES OF INTERNATIONAL SOURCES OF AGRARIAN REFORM MATERIAL

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917 15th St., N. W.
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No. 39 Nisbet, Charles. "Interest rates and imperfect competition in the informal credit market of rural Chile." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 16(1): 73-90. October 1967.

No. 40-S Flores, Edmundo. "Como funciona el sector agropecuario de Mexico." Comercio Exterior. 17(9): 701-705. September 1967.

No. 41-S Imable Durán, Rogelio. "'Asentamientos' de Choapa: cambios en la tenencia de la tierra y en los ingresos de los campesinos." Economía. (Chile). 25(93): 3-13. Primer cuatrimestre, 1967.

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No. 48 Schmid, Lester. "The Productivity of agricultural labor in the export crops of Guatemala: its relation to wages and living conditions." Inter American Economic Affairs. 22(2): 33-45. Autumn 1968.

No. 49 Flinn, William. "The Process of migration to a shantytown in Bogotá, Colombia." Inter American Economic Affairs. 22(2): 77-88. Autumn 1968.

No. 50 Felstehausen, Herman. "Improving access to Latin American agricultural information through modern documentation centers." Quarterly Bulletin of International Association of Agricultural Librarians. 117-128. July 1968.

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*No. 1 Brannon, Russell H. "Coffee: a background study with primary emphasis in Guatemala." April 1964.

*No. 2 Tinnermeier, Ronald L. "The Role of the National Institute of Tobacco in increasing tobacco production in Colombia." November 1964.

*No. 3 Erven, Bernard L. "Farm loan repayment policy needs in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil--a framework for investigation." November 1964.

*No. 4 Osterhoudt, Frank. "Giving land titles in Northeast Brazil--the possible use of aerial photography." February 1964.

*No. 5 Havens, A. Eugene. "Social factors in economic development." May 1965.

*No. 6 Strasma, John. "Market-enforced self-assessment for real estate taxes." August 1965.

*No. 7 Kearl, Bryant E. "Communications in economic development." Sept. 1965.

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*No. 11 Strasma, John. "Reform finance and a Latin American common market: some "harmonization" problems in tax policy." June 1965.

No. 12 Paulson, Belden. "Local political patterns in Northeast Brazil: a community case study." August 1964.

No. 13 Tinnermeier, Ronald L. "New land settlement in the eastern lowlands of Colombia." December 1964.

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#No. 16 Rask, Norman. "Farm size and income: an economic study of small farm agriculture in southern Brazil." April 1964.

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No. 30 Hill, George W.; and Gollas, Manuel. "The Minifundia economy and society of the Guatemalan highland Indian." July 1968.

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*No. 33 Taylor, James R. "Agricultural settlement and development in eastern Nicaragua." February 1969.

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No. 35 Wilkening, E. A. "Comparison of migrants in two rural and an urban area of central Brazil." November 1968.

No. 36 Huth, William P. "Traditional institutions and land tenure as related to agricultural development among the Ibo of eastern Nigeria." July 1969.

No. 37 McCoy, Terry L. "The Politics of structural change in Latin America: the case of agrarian reform in Chile." August 1969.

No. 38 Schmid, Lester. "The Middle-sized farm in Guatemala." August 1969.

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*No. 1 Strasma, John. "Agrarian reform, land purchase and industrialization in Peru." n.d. (Translation of Reprint No. 9-S)

*No. 2 Adams, Dale W.; and Havens, A. Eugene. "The Use of socio-economic research in developing a strategy of change for rural communities: a Colombian example." February 1965. (See Reprint No. 17)

*No. 3 Maturana, Sergio. "An Attempt to give a sociological interpretation to the Brazilian coup d'etat of April 1, 1964." December 1964.

*No. 4 Thiesenhusen, William C. "An Experiment in land reform: reform on Chilean church land offers study laboratory." n.d. (Expanded English version of Reprint No. 21-S)

*No. 5 Havens, A. Eugene; and Potter, Harry R. "Organization and societal variables in conflict resolution: an international comparison." November 1965.

*No. 6 Thiesenhusen, William C. "Agrarian reform and economic development in Chile: some cases of colonization." November 1965.

*No. 7 Felstehausen, Herman. "Broadening the definition of farm management." June 1965.

*No. 8 Thiesenhuse, William C. "An Experimental cooperative farming plan in Chile." October 1965.

*No. 9 Dorner, Peter; and Patch, Richard W. "Social science issues in agrarian change and national development of Latin America." n.d.

*No. 10 Havens, A. Eugene. "Some theoretical and methodological considerations for research on diffusion in the hot-humid tropics of Latin America." November 1965.

*No. 11 Brown, Marion R. "Frei unveils new agrarian reform bill." Dec. 1965.

*No. 12 Thiesenhusen, William C. "The Possibility of a gradualistic turnover of land in agrarian reform programs in Chile." January 1966. (See Reprint No. 23)

*No. 13 Penn, Raymond J. "The Broad role of agriculture in economic development." n.d.

*No. 14-S Thome, Joseph R. "Limitaciones de la legislación colombiana para expropiar o comprar fincas con destino a parcelación." November 1965.

*No. 15 ________. "Water regulation and land use: a Colombian example." (See Reprint No. 30)

No. 16 Chaplin, David. "A Discussion of major issues arising in the recruitment of industrial labor in Peru." April 1966.

*No. 17 Kanel, Don. "Size of farm and economic development." July 1966. (See Reprint No. 31)

*No. 18 Wood, Richard H. "The Base economy of Tolu." January 1966.

*No. 19 Thiesenhusen, William C. "Profit margins in Chilean agriculture: a comment on James O. Bray's Fundo B." June 1966. (See Reprint No. 34)

*No. 20 Grunig, James E. "The Role of information in economic decision making." July 1966.

*No. 21 Whittenbarger, Robert; and Maffei, Eugenio. "Innovativeness and related factors in a rural Colombian community." July 1966.

No. 22 Patch, Richard W. "Freedom and development: rural decision-making and agricultural development." July 1966.

*No. 23 Nisbet, Charles T. "Interest rates and imperfect competition in the informal credit market of rural Chile." August 1966. (See Reprint No. 39)

*No. 24 Kanel, Don; y Fletschner, Carlos. "La Distribución de tierras en el Paraguay." August 1966.

*No. 25 Wilkening, Eugene A.; and Pinto, João Bosco. "Migration and adaptation in new settlement areas: Phase I, Itumbiara, Goias, Brazil." August 1966.

*No. 26 Dorner, Peter. "Land tenure reform and agricultural development in Latin America." August 1966.

*No. 27 Parsons, Kenneth H. "Institutional aspects of agricultural development policy." Discussion by Douglas D. Caton. August 1966.

*No. 28 Thiesenhusen,William C. "Grassroots economic pressures in Chile: an enigma for development planners." November 1966. (See Reprint No. 44)

*No. 29 ________. "How big is the brain drain?" January 1967.

*No. 30 "Film script: Chile no. 2, Chile's experiments in agrarian reform." February 1967.

No. 31 Dorner, Peter. "Interpretive synthesis and policy implications of Land Tenure Center and related research." December 1966.

*No. 32 Penn, Raymond J. "The Rural community and its relation to farm policies." April 1967.

*No. 33 Felstehausen, Herman. "Economic knowledge and participation in farmer decision making in a developed and an underdeveloped country." April 1967. (See Reprint No. 51)

No. 34 Nisbet, Charles T. "A Model for analyzing some effects of discriminatory credit in Chile." May 1967.

No. 35	Lord, Peter P. "The Peasantry as an emerging political factor in Mexico, Bolivia, and Venezuela." May 1965.
*No. 36	Thiesenhusen, William C. "Let's pay for the brain drain." June 1967. (See Reprint No. 37)
No. 37	Wilkening, Eugene A.; and Iutaka, Sugiyama. "Sociological aspects of colonization as viewed from Brazil." june 1967.
*No. 38	Not issued.
*No. 39	Felstehausen, Herman. "Fitting agricultural extension to development needs: the Colombian problem." August 1967.
*No. 40	Clark, Ronald J. "Land reform and peasant market participation on the north highlands of Bolivia." December 1967. (See Reprint No.42)
No. 42	Dorner, Peter; Loomer, C. W.; Penn, Raymond; and Thome, Joseph. "Agrarian reform in the Dominican Republic: the views of four consultants." December 1967.
No. 41	Not issued.
No. 43	Miracle, Marvin; and Seidman, Ann. "State farms in Ghana." March 1968.
*No. 44	Dorner, Peter P. "The People left behind: a review." May 1968. (See Reprint No. 52)
No. 45	Haney, Emil B. "The Nature of shifting cultivation in Latin America." June 1968.
No. 46	Myren, Delbert. "Integrating the rural market into the national economy of Mexico." June 1968.
*No. 47	Schmid, Lester. "The Productivity of agricultural labor in the export crops of Guatemala." July 1968. (See Reprint No. 48)
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*No. 54	Brown, Marion R. "Agricultural "extension" in Chile: a study of institutional transplantation." September 1968.
No. 55	Dorner, Peter. "The Influence of Land Tenure institutios on the economic development of agriculture in less developed contries." Oct. 1968.
No. 56	Haney, Emil B. "The Minifundia dilemma: a Colombian cae study." Nov. 1968.
No. 57	Felstehausen, Herman. "Fitting agricultural extension b development needs of Colombia." Feb. 1969 (Revised version of Pape No. 39)
*No. 58	Not issued.
*No. 59	Dorner, Peter. "Rural development in a changing world." December 1968.
No. 60	Wilkening, E. A. "Some problems of development in the entral plateau of Brazil." January 1969.
No. 61	Felstehausen, Herman. "Providing information for resolving farm and community problems." January 1969.
No. 62	Thiesenhusen, William C. "Population growth and agricultural employment in Latin America with some U. S. comparisons." Feruary 1969.

No. 63 Dovring, Folke. "Land reform and productivity: the Mexican case, analysis of census data." January 1969.

No. 64 Grunig, James. "Information and decision-making in economic development: some evidence from Colombia." July 1969.

No. 65 Petras, James; and Zemelman, Hugo. "Peasant politics in Chile: a case study." July 1969.

No. 66 Agor, Weston H. "The Decisional role of the Senate in the Chilean political system." August 1969.

No. 67 Albert, Fritz. "Films about agriculture and economic development in Latin America." 1969.

No. 68 Felstehausen, Herman. "Planning problems in improving Colombian roads and highways." 1969.

No. 69-S Baytelman, David. "Nutrición y agricultura." 1970.

TRAINING & METHODS SERIES

No. 1 Dorner, Peter. "The Challenge of being an agricultural economist." October 1964.

No. 1-P ________. "O Desafio de ser um economista agricola." October 1964.

No. 2 Ebling, Walter H. "Agricultural date collecting and reporting in Venezuela." November 1964.

No. 3 Thome, Joseph R. "Gathering survey data for agrarian legal studies in Latin America." July 1965.

*No. 4 LTC LIBRARY. "Agrarian reform and land tenure: a list of source materials." August 1965.

*No. 5 ________. "Colonization and settlement: a partially annotated bibliography." July 1965.

*No. 6 not issued.

No. 7 LTC Library. "Bolivia: agricultura, economía y Política--a bibliography." December 1968.

No. 8 ________. "Colonization and settlement: a bibliography." March 1969.

No. 9 ________. "Colombia: background and trends--a bibliography." May 1969.

No. 10 ________. "Agrarian reform and land tenure in Mexico--a bibliography." In preparation.

APPENDIX E

ADDRESSES OF SOURCES OF AGRARIAN REFORM MATERIAL OUTSIDE THE AMERICAS

Soziologisches Institut der Freien
Universität Berlin
Babelsbergerstrasse 14/16
Berlin 31, Germany

Ibero-Amerika Institut für Wortschafts-
forschung an der
Universität Göttingen,
Gosslerstr. 1 b,
Göttingen, Germany

Instituto de América Latina
Académie des Sciences de l'U.R.S.S.
B. Ordinka, 21
Moscow V-35, U.S.S.R.

Centre d'Etudes de l'Amerique Latine
Institut de Sociologie
Universite Libre de Bruxelles
44, Avenue Jeanne
Brussels 5, Belgium

Institute of Latin American Studies
University of London
31 Tavistock Square
London, England

Cahiers du Monde Hispanique et Luso-
Bresilien
CaraVelle
Libraire Marcel Didier
4 et 6, Rue de la Sorbonne
Paris (5e) France

Documentation-Service Library
O.E.C.D. Development Centre
91 Boulevard Exelmans
Paris 16, France

Instituto Internacional de Derecho
Agrario y Comparado
Florence, Italy

Institut d'Etude du d'eveloppement
Economique et Social
58, Boulevard Arago
Paris 13ème, France

Institut für Ausländische Landwirtschaft
Von-Siebold-Strasse 4-6
3400 Göttingen, Germany

Centre of Latin American Research
and Documentation
University of Amsterdam
Mauritskade 63
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Collegium Pro America Latina
Universite Catholique de Louvain
Rue de Tervueren 56
Louvain, Belgium

Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Councils
Canning House
2 Belgravia Square
London SW 1, England

Institut des Hautes Etudes de l'Amerique
Latine
28 Rue Saint Guillaume
Paris (Vii), France

Institut für Iberoamerikakunde
Alterglacis 8
2 Hamburg 36, Germany

Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos
Alfonso XII, 12
Sevilla, Spain

Ibero Amerikanska Institutet
Odengatan 61
Fack 102 30
Stockholm 6, Sweden

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THE ACQUISITION OF CURRENT BRAZILIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS: PROBLEMS AND APPROACHES

Jerry R. James

Submitted for the 15th Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto
Toronto, Canada
June 23 - 26, 1970

PAN AMERICAN UNION
General Secretariat, Organization of American States
Washington, D. C.
1970

THE ACQUISITION OF CURRENT BRAZILIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS: PROBLEMS AND APPROACHES

Jerry R. James

General Statement

Although this paper has been prepared with the needs of the social scientist in mind, certain parts of it are applicable to the acquisition of materials in other subject fields as well. Researchers and order divisions, interested in the natural sciences or belles lettres, face the same general problems in acquiring materials. Thus, the sections on problems and approaches in particular are applicable to the acquisition of all Brazilian materials, regardless of subject.

Whenever possible, material adequately covered in *Brazil: field research guide in the social sciences* and *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, vol. 27, are not touched upon in this paper, except where mention seems necessary, or where an expansion of the information available in the two previously mentioned publications seems useful.

Addresses of institutions which may be found in *The World of Learning*, *1969-70* are not given; an effort has been made to provide other addresses, but there is no guarantee that I have successfully cross-checked the two.

No effort has been made to be exhaustive. On the contrary, to some readers this paper may appear to have been written by what one might call a moderately intelligent bee or a grasshopper, jumping from one subject to another or drawing the raw material for honey from a variety of flowers. If this is so, it has been a deliberate thing. I have thought it useful to touch upon certain items for which I thought additional information would be useful to the social scientist. In these circumstances, filling in the gaps so to speak, one set of facts and opinions may not follow another in strictly logical order. In fact, the paper may appear to be a crazy quilt of incidental information.

The information provided is based far more on experience than on research. The LC Rio Office is not a research library. The fruits of our labours are sent weekly to the various divisions of the Library of Congress concerned. The resources, so necessary for scholarship in depth, have not been available to the author. This is not to say that these resources are *not* available in Rio de Janeiro, but only to say that they were not utilized in the preparation of this paper. Most of the research (perhaps "searching" would be the more apt descriptive term) was done after office hours or on Saturdays. Most of the writing was done on Sundays.

A great deal, however, is owed to the Brazilian staff of the Library of Congress Office, Rio whose dedication to comprehensive but selective acquisition of all types of Brazilian materials and whose documentation of their efforts have served as a primary source for the author.

General Bibliographies

Basic to any program for the acquisition of current Brazilian publications in all fields are two general bibliographies: the Bibliografia brasileira mensal (BBM) published by the Instituto Nacional do Livro (INL), Palacio da Cultura, Rua da Imprensa 16 and Periódicos brasileiros de cultura, the most recent of which is dated 1968, published by the Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação.

Between these two publications most of the current Brazilian social science publications which find their way into the hands of the proper bibliographer are listed.

The Bibliografia brasileira mensal, offspring and for the moment successor to the Bibliografia brasileira--a generally much-delayed annual publication--makes an earnest and increasingly successful effort to provide a bibliographical entry for all current monographs and new serial titles published in Brazil. Since entries are arranged by the Dewey Decimal Classification, the social science researcher or acquisitions librarian can easily locate publications in his particular field of interest. The BBM is not selective.

Periódicos brasileiros de cultura, arranged by the Universal Decimal Classification, contains a comprehensive listing, together with the addresses of the publishers, for most of the important, specialized Brazilian serial publications in the social sciences. There are omissions: neither the national Diario oficial nor the state Diarios oficiais are included; some monthly or annual statistical publications were, one assumes, unknown to the bibliographers who produced it, and IBBD was ignorant of some other state or regional publications of interest to the social scientist. However, non-technical Brazilian publications known to have been published in 1960 or to have commenced publication after that, until May, 1967 are included. IBBD is continually engaged [illegible] the research necessary to update Periódicos, but no date for the publication of a new edition has been set.

In early 1968 the editor of the Bibliografia brasileira mensal decided to include new serial titles in the monthly issues of the BBM. To the extent possible those which commenced after May, 1967 have been entered as they became known to the editor. The researcher has a generally good, though not perfect, basic source of information on Brazilian periodicals from 1967 to date through the combined use of the two publications.

Cooperation of the LC Rio Office with INL and IBBD

The LC Rio Office cooperates closely with both the Instituto Nacional do Livro and the Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação through the exchange of bibliographic information. Responsibility for both publications mentioned, however, is solely that of the institutions themselves.

With IBBD our cooperation takes the form of providing the Instituto with a copy of every preliminary cataloging card, both titles selected for LC and those not selected, for all new monographs and serial titles. IBBD provides the Rio Office with copies of its cards. Our cards are useful to IBBD not only for future entries in Periódicos brasileiros de cultura but for the preparation of the specialized Bibliografia brasileira de ciências sociais and other specialized bibliographies. The Instituto is not dependent on the LC Rio Office for bibliographic information, but our preliminary cards provide a check against their own receipt; in this way materials not received by IBBD can be located and reviewed for possible inclusion in one of their several publications. The LC Rio Office in turn checks IBBD cards against our Acquisitions Control File to determine which publications should be looked for and reviewed for possible acquisition.

Between the Instituto Nacional do Livro and the LC Rio Office there is a full exchange of bibliographic information. The INL provides our office with an advanced copy of every bibliographic entry which is made for the Bibliografia brasileira mensal. Our acquisitions are made available and desk space provided to the BBM editor for the purpose of making entries for publications which we have received, but which the Instituto has not yet received or may not receive at all.

The BBM benefits from the acquisitional activities of the LC Rio Office to the extent that our program seeks, finds and selcts materials that are not routinely sent to the Instituto Nacional do Livro for the purpose of bibliographic control and which, therefore, would not, without cooperative effort, be available for inclusion in the BBM. The present level of acquisitions in the LC Rio Office (approximately 22,000 pieces a year) stems not only from purchases but also from our local operation of a large part of the exchange and gift program on behalf of LC's Exchange and Gift Division. The level is maintained only as the result of an enormous amount of correspondence, considerable tavel within Brazil and personal visits to hundreds of institutions and government agencies annually.

In spite of Decreto-lei No. 824 of September 3, 1969, which provides that all publishers, including institutional publishers, must forward a single copy of each new book or other printed material--the law is written in very broad terms--to the Instituto Nacional do Livro, compliance is still extremely spotty. For this reason the INL continues to depend on the LC Rio Office to make *BBM* entries for a considerable amount of material, especially for titles published in states other than Guanabara and São Paulo, for state publications, and for those published by the author himself.

Materials received by the INL as a result of the Decreto-lei are not added, as a rule, to the INL reference library, but at present are being reserved for incorporation into the collections of a new Biblioteca Nacional projected for Brasilia.

There is another now ancient and quite feeble deposit law requiring the deposit of books in the Biblioteca Nacional. Only a few far-sighted publishers comply with its terms. The fine for non-compliance is the equivalent of less than ten U.S. mills. A publisher saves money by ignoring the law.

Specialized Social Science Bibliographies

Periódicos brasileiros de cultura lists 65 specialized bibliographies. Of these, seven are of special interest to the social scientist.

The *Bibliografia brasileira de ciências sociais*, published by the Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação, indexes articles which appear in over 180 Brazilian serials and about two handful of foreign journals. The latest issue, no. 12/13, published in 1969 covers the years 1965-1966. Issues from no. 1 through 12/13 have indexed law materials, but those interested in the subject will be pleased to know that a new publication by IBBD, *Bibliografia brasileira do direito*, has assumed this function for materials published in 1967 and onward. The first issue of the new bibliography will cover 1967 and 1968 and is expected to appear by June, 1970. Just when the next issue of the *Bibliografia brasileira de ciências sociais* will appear has not yet been determined.

Bibliografia, a bi-monthly publication of the Latin American Center for Research in the Social Sciences, Rua Dona Mariana 138, Rio de Janeiro, indexes articles from the Center's own publication, *América Latina*, provides entries for new monographs in the field, and indexes articles from Brazilian social science periodicals as well as from a number of foreign social science journals. The latest issue received by the LC Rio Office in May, 1970 was vol. 8, no. 1, jan/fev 1969.

In addition to *Bibliografia*, the Latin American Center for Research in the Social Sciences also produces other bibliographies, usually mimeographed from time to time. *Bibliografia sôbre juventude na América Latina; problemas sociais, psicológicos, estudantis e aspirações*, published in 1969, is one example. 1969 also saw the issuance of *Levantamento das pesquisas sociais em curso na América Latina*, a survey of the research in progress in many Latin American institutions, which is to say those which answered the questionnaire sent by the Center.

Each issue of *Boletim da biblioteca da Câmara dos Deputados*, of which the latest issue received by the LC Rio Office was vol. 18, no. 2, mai./ago. 1969, generally contains several interesting bibliographies, at least one of which would probably interest the social scientist. Vol. 17, no. 2, mai./ago. 1969 includes a bibliography (*Bibliografia sôbre política de desenvolvimento e atuação da SUDENE*) of published materials on the important development agency Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste. The *Boletim*'s SUDENE bibliography is complemented but not entirely superseded by SUDENE's own 10th birthday present, *Bibliografia sôbre SUDENE e o nordeste*, published by the Divisão de Documentação, SUDENE, Rua 7 de Setembro 144, Recife.

While not one of the seven specialized bibliographies in *Periódicos*, mention should be made of *Referência legislativa*, a second bibliographic publication of the Biblioteca da Câmara dos Deputados. Originally a part of the *Boletim da biblioteca da Câmara dos Deputados*, *Referência legislativa* became a separate publication in 1965; it indexes the legislative acts of Brazil by subject.

Bibliografia geográfico-estatística brasileira listed in *Periódicos* as an irregular serial *is* indeed irregular. The 1936-1950 volume mentioned in *Periódicos* is thus far the latest (and only) volume published.

Bibliografia brasileira de educação continues to be published with regularity, although a little tardy; the latest issue received by the LC Office Rio is vol. 17, no. 1 Jan/Mar. 1969; vol. 17, no. 2 is, we understand, ready for distribution.

The annual *Bibliografia geográfica do Brasil*, which *Periódicos brasileiros de cultura* lists as "gratis" is quite tardy; the latest issue of 1954, published in 1967.

Bibliografia de história do Brasil is fast catching up. The latest issue, 1957-1958 was published in 1969 and a volume covering 1959-1969 is promised for 1970.

The status of national bibliography in Brazil

The *Bibliografia brasileira mensal* at the present time is the sole, reasonably regular, national bibliography produced. From November, 1967 through December, 1969, the *BBM* appeared regularly the month following the date of issue and covered all entries made for the preceding calendar month as well as earlier publications (for two prior years) which had not previously been listed. Its constant aim has been completeness.

Unfortunately, as the *BBM* has become more complete (6670 entries in 1969) it has also become more expensive to produce. The January, 1970 issue had been set in type by May, 1970, but the print run had not yet been made. Investigation was underway to determine if other printers, including government-owned presses, might be able to produce it more cheaply or, better still, free. It is to be hoped that the problem will soon be solved. Also under discussion is the possibility of charging non-Brazilian libraries for subscriptions, now free to all who request them, and to accept advertising, both of which would provide a sturdier financial base for the *BBM*.

The last issue of the *Bibliografia brasileira*, the annual of the Instituto Nacional do Livro, was 1966. Thus, the entries made for the period from January, 1967 until November, 1967, when the *BBM* commenced publication have not yet appeared in printed form. The Instituto Nacional do Livro states that the 1967 *Bibliografia brasileira* will appear during 1970 as well as a cumulation covering the period 1938-1967.

Three bibliographies which are listed as "national" bibliographies in *Periódicos brasileiros de cultura*, are 1) *Boletim bibliográfico brasileiro*, or *BBB*, which commenced publication in 1952 and ceased with the appearance of the December, 1967 issue; 2) *Boletim bibliográfico*, organ of the Biblioteca Nacional, which suspended publication; the latest issue received is vol. 15, no. 1, 1965; 3) *Edições brasileiras*, which ceased with issue no. 3, April, 1966.

The Sindicato Nacional do Livro, publisher of *Edições brasileiras*, is working closely with the Instituto Nacional do Livro, publisher of the *BBM*, on a projected *Bibliografia brasileira corrente*. I hesitate to predict whether this will be in addition to or in place of the Instituto's *Bibliografia brasileira mensal*.

There is little or no problem in acquiring the monographs of most commercial publishers headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, or Porto Alegre. The principal publishers have well-developed distribution systems and even the smaller publisher is well represented in bookstores serving overseas libraries and institutions. Foreign libraries should be able to purchase these books from dependable dealers or through LACAP. Occasionally, the sometimes small editions of some books are exhausted, but many dealers appear to anticipate this and stock sufficient copies to meet the demand.

Likewise dependable dealers stock the commercial monographs published by large institutions such as the Fundação Getulio Vargas and the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

However, outside Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Porto Alegre most commercial publishers and many institutions which produce monographs, a part of which are available on the commercial market, have not solved basic distribution problems. There are no great publishing houses outside the three cities already mentioned, but there is a sizable number of small, dedicated commercial publishers elsewhere. And there is an increasing number of institutions, including university presses, which attempt to sell a part of the printing of many new monographs. However, it is not often that one finds these titles for sale in Rio de Janeiro, although progress is being made in this respect, nor is it common to find many of the titles available in the leading bookstores in the cities of publication. Except for rare or out-of-print books in which some dealers outside Rio de Janeiro specialize, most book dealers either cannot or will not fill orders for single titles. If they have stocked the book, they rarely re-order when the original stock has been sold. One cannot blame them. There is very little profit in selling single copies to requesting libraries and it is expensive and time-consuming to inform the ordering agency that the order will not be filled. There is no certainty that the publisher or institution-publisher will be willing to fill an order and one's best bet is to address himself directly to the publisher, or in the case of an institution, to attempt to establish exchange relations.

Those libraries which participate in the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP) are perhaps better served than those outside the Program as far as the acquisitions of these titles is concerned. The LC Rio Office cooperates with the local Stechert-Hafner representative and all monographs we acquire are held for review by a selection officer and possible selection for LACAP. The LC Rio Office can supply information to the representative on where we acquired each title for his own follow-up.

Books privately published by authors, regardless of where issued, are sometimes accepted on consignment by local book dealers, but by and large, they are difficult to acquire except by direct contact with the author. There is also a raft of books which are in reality published by the author but which appear to have been by a commercial publishing company; these are really print shops which have added the word "editora" to their name or which operate an editora, but the complete print run is generally turned over to the author and copies are not available from or distributed by the so-called publisher. Again, direct contact with the author is almost the only manner in which one can acquire these works. My impression is that these are not so important to the social scientist, except perhaps the historian, as they are to scholars in other fields of study.

Monographs published by institutions, except of course the two large institutions mentioned before and the incipient efforts of a few others to commercially distribute some titles, are almost completely outside the commercial market. A few dealers, some with growing but limited success, attempt to acquire enough copies for sale to overseas libraries. A direct exchange with the institution is almost the only way to acquire a majority of these. I use the term "institution" too broadly in this sense, since it is more often than not necessary to find the exact subdivision of the institution with which to establish an exchange. It is not at all infrequent for the LC Rio Office to have an exchange with, or to make periodic visits to, ten or twelve sub-divisions of a large institution and this is frequently the case when one is dealing with a Brazilian university.

Monographs published by federal or state government entities may be available on exchange or by gift; in either case, the direct approach is recommended.

Brazilian serials present almost the same problems and the problems offer themselves to the same or similar solutions, suggested for the acquisition of monographs.

Easy-to-get Brazilian serials may be subscribed to through local Brazilian dealers or large foreign subscription agencies or U.S. dealers with local contacts. As a rule, dealers will accept no responsibility beyond placing the subscription with the publisher. For newspapers, weekly magazines, and publications of frequent issue it is almost too much to expect that every issue will be delivered by mail to its overseas address. Brazil, not alone among the nations of the world, has some problems with its postal system. To our knowledge, there is no Brazilian dealer who is willing to receive, check, and make frequent shipments of newspapers or periodicals. Such an agency would have to charge a considerable amount for the service, but it might be one solution to the problem of missing issues. Alternatively, a program for microfilming selected newspapers, journals, and government publications might in the long run be less expensive and more satisfactory. However, there is no Brazilian microfilming agency known to us which is considering this type of project at the present time.

The publishers of a few Brazilian serials refuse to accept subscription for overseas addresses. The Rio newspaper Diario de Notícias is one example, Revista brasileira de relações públicas is another; there are no doubt still others which, in the belief that they would have only a few overseas subscribers, refuse to mail copies to non-Brazilian addresses and will not establish prices for such subscriptions.

For many of the serial publications of the federal government issued by the Departamento de Imprensa Nacional, Avenida Rodrigues Alves n.º 1, Rio de Janeiro, there is no way to place a subscription with the Imprensa. The cost of each issue varies and a local dealer, willing to service a subscription to one of these, would have to arrive at an average price for the year (not a difficult thing to do), would have to send an employee to the Imprensa Nacional from time to time to pick up new issues, and would have to ship these himself to the subscriber. Most dealers are unwilling to provide this service. Gradually, some commercial Brazilian publishers are buying and offering subscriptions to bound issues of a few of these periodical publications; one example of this is Revista trimestral de jurisprudencia, a quarterly publication of Brazil's Supremo Tribunal Federal, issued monthly but paged consecutively for the quarter, which is commercially sold in subscription by Lex Editora, Ltda., Rua França Pinto, 42, São Paulo. At the present time, the 12 monthly issues, bound in four volumes is sold by Lex Editora for approximately US$49.15; the price for all unbound issues at the Imprensa sales office would be a little more than US$20 annually. Many of the federal government serials are also available on exchange from the issuing institution.

There are a few other Brazilian serials in the commercial market which can be purchased only from the newsstands. The satirical monthly O Pasquim is one example; our office has been able to obtain a temporary gift subscription; otherwise, we would have to buy it weekly from the nearest newsstand.

The majority of serials issued by institutions are available only on exchange, occasionally as gifts. Even with the establishment of exchange relationships, one will find that a number of institutions have publishing programs but no distribution mechanism and no money for postage and certainly no money for postage outside of Brazil. The LC Rio Office solves this problem by periodic visits to the institutions.

The emphasis which the present Government of Brazil is placing on the move of its ministries, their departments and sections from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia--the Ministerio de Relações Exteriores is operating there with only a skeleton crew in Rio de Janeiro and other ministries are scheduled to move--is bound to have a, perhaps temporary, adverse effect on mail contact with the affected offices and a slight upset in their distribution of materials as moves are made and time must be taken to settle in. It is not inconceivable that in certain instances Rio-based employees will refuse to move to Brasilia and, should some among these be those in charge of the distribution of published materials, additional delays may be expected.

Major Social Science Research Centers and Institutions

Following are general descriptions of several of the most important Brazilian social science research institutions:

A. Fundação Getulio Vargas

The Fundação is a research institution, established in 1944 by the Government of Brazil, for "the study and dissemination of information on the principles and methods of rational work organization and the preparation of qualified personnel for public administration and the private sector". The Fundação continues to receive a large share of its funds from the Brazilian government but it also accepts grants from foreign and Brazilian research institutions.

To achieve its goals the Fundação is divided into five institutes and a Departamento de Ensino which directs two technical schools, offers a variety of special courses each year, and publishes Curriculum.

1. Instituto de Documentação (INDOC)
Praia de Botafogo 190
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

INDOC is really the service arm of the Fundação, in charge of the library and operating the Serviço de Publicações and Serviço Gráfico. For the foreign library or scholar the Serviço de Publicações of INDOC is the source for the Fundação's publications. Monographs are sold to and subscriptions accepted from institutions and individuals overseas. Arrangements can sometimes be made with INDOC's Biblioteca for exchange, but exchanges are limited to the serial publications of the Fundação. As mentioned earlier, many of the monographs can also be purchased from established book dealers serving foreign institutions on a regular basis.

The serial publications of the Fundação available through the Serviço de Publicações are the following:

Arquivos brasileiros de psicologia aplicada
Conjuntura econômica
Curriculum

Revista de administração de emprêsas
Revista brasileira de economia
Revista de ciência política
Revista de direito administrativo

The various institutes of the Fundação publish monographs and monographic series through the Serviço de Publições. Among the important monograpic series are:

Administração para o desenvolvimento
Usually textbooks, translations from other languages.

Biblioteca de administração pública
Books by Brazilian authors and translations.

Cadernos de administração pública
Books by Brazilian authors and translations, including basic texts for the students of the Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública.

Série coletânea de administração de emprêsas
Books prepared by the Escola de Administração de Emprêsas de São Paulo.

Série monográfica: Instrumentos administrativos de implantação econômica.
Books prepared by the Escola Interamericana de Administração Pública.

The early history of the Fundação Getúlio Vargas may be found in its publication *Vinte anos de atividades (1944-1964)*. The present organization, in addition to the Departamento de Ensino and the Instituto de Documentação already mentioned, consists of the following:

2. Instituto Brasileiro de Administração (IBRA)
Praia de Botafogo, 186
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

The IBRA is organized into three schools (Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública , Escola de Administração de Emprêsas de São Paulo, Escola Interamericana de Administração Pública and the Centro Interamericano de Ciências Administrativas). The escolas offer postgraduate courses. The Centro is engaged in research, documentation and international cooperation in public administration.

3. Instituto Brasileiro de Economia (IBRE)
Praia de Botafogo, 186
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

IBRE is organized into six centers (Centro de Análise da Conjuntura Econômica, Centro de Contas Nacionais, Centro de Estatística e Econometria, Centro de Estudos Agrícolas, Centro de Estudos Fiscais, and Centro de Estudos Industriais) and the Escola de Pós-Gradução em Economia.

The various centers are engaged in research in Brazilian economic conditions, national income, budget, taxation and economic statistical data.

4. Instituto de Seleção e Orientação Profissional (ISOP)
Rua da Candelaria, 6
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

The ISOP is engaged in research in the field of applied psychology. It also offers professional guidance and selection services to commerce, industry, the Brazilian government and the general public.

5. Instituto de Direito Público e Ciências Políticas
Praia de Botafogo 188
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

The instituto is engaged in research in the field of political science and public law.

B. Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística
Gabinete da Presidencia
Avenida Franklin Roosevelt 166 - 10º andar
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

Fundação IBGE, under the jurisdiction of the Ministério do Planejamento e Coordenação Geral, is responsible for all the statistical geographic and cartographic studies which the Government of Brazil deems essential to economic and social planning. It is divided into two institutos (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia, or I.B.G., Instituto Brasileiro de Estatística, or I.B.E.) and the Escola Nacional de Ciências Estatísticas, which does not publish.

1. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia (I.B.G.)
Av. Franklin Roosevelt, 146
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

I.B.G. is divided into five sections: Departamento de Documentação e Divulgação Geográfica, Departamento de Geografia, Departamento de Cartografia, Departamento de Geodésia e Topografia, Divisão de Administração.

The foreign library or research scholar is most interested in the Departamento de Documentação e Divulgação Geográfica e Cartográfica, Avenida Presidente Wilson 210, Rio de Janeiro, GB, which publishes and distributes all publications of I.B.G. While there is a Rio public sales office, orders or inquiries by mail should be addressed directly to this department.

I.B.G. publishes the following serials:

Boletim geográfico
Revista brasileira de geografia

In addition to occasional monographs, I.B.G. publishes a monographic series, Biblioteca geográfica brasileira, and maps in separate sheets.

2. Instituto Brasileiro de Estatística (I.B.E.)
Av. Franklin Roosevelt, 166 - 9º andar
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

I.B.E. is divided as follows: Departmento de Divulgação Estatística, Centro de Documentação e Informação Estatística, Laboratório de Estatística, Departamento de Estatística Industrial, Comercial e de Serviços, Grupo Executivo de Pesquisas Domiciliares, Serviço de Estatística para fins Militares, Departamento de Censos.

For the publications of I.B.E., except those of the Departamento de Censos, most can be obtained from the Departamento de Divulgação Estatística, Avenida Franklin Roosevelt 194 - 9º andar, Rio de Janeiro, GB.

Among the regular serial publications of I.B.E. are:

Atualidade estatística do Brasil - Anual
Anúario estatístico do Brasil
Boletim estatístico
Revista brasileira de estatística
Revista brasileira dos municípios ceased publication in 1968.

The Laboratório de Estatística publishes a series, available from the Departamento mentioned, entitled Estudos de estatística teórica e aplicada.

The Departamento de Censos, Avenida Pasteur 404, Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil is the former Serviço Nacional de Recenseamento, a once independent organ of the Fundação but now absorbed by the I.B.E. It is still responsible for conducting the Brazilian censuses and publishing the results. The Departamento does not sell its publications as a rule but has been donating its publications to foreign institutions when requested. A new request is generally necessary for each new publication.

C. Ministério do Planejamento e Coordenação Geral
Setor de Documentação
Avenida Presidente Antonio Carlos 375 - 6º andar, sala 637
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

As might be expected with a ministry concerned with economic and socio-economic development, considerable social science research is done by various sections of the ministry. Most, but unfortunately, not all, publications are available from the Setor de Documentação. A great many interesting studies are produced in mimeographed form and are not always listed in the Bibliografia brasileira mensal. However, major publications, at least those acquired by the LC Rio Office, are:

D. Instituto de Planejamento Econômico-Social (IPEA)
Rua Melvin Jones, 5
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

While a subordinate of the Ministério do Planejamento e Coordenação Geral, the publications of IPEA are not distributed by the ministry's Setor de Divulgação but by the Instituto itself. Responsible for considerable social and economic planning, the documents of the Instituto are of interest to the social scientist. Boletim econômico is their regular serial publication; Informativo IPEA is more or less a house organ. The Instituto recently changed its name from Instituto de Pesquisa Econômico-Social Aplicada to Instituto de Planejamento Econômico-Social; its functions, however, remain the same. Institutional name-changing, especially the addition of "Fundação" to the original name is more frequent in Brazil than in the United States and often poses problems to the researcher and librarian.

E. Instituto Joaquim Nabuco de Pesquisas Sociais
Avenida 17 de Agôsto 2187
Recife, PE, Brazil

Created by the Ministério de Educação e Cultura in 1949, and subordinate to the ministry, the Instituto studies social problems directly or indirectly related to the betterment of living conditions of the laborer in the Northeast and other associated social problems. The Instituto engages in other activities but those mentioned are of the greatest interest to the social scientists. In addition to several monographs a year, the Instituto also publishes Boletim do Instituto Joaquim Nabuco de Pesquisas Sociais.

F. Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (SUDENE)
Divisao de Documentação
Rua 7 de Setembro, 144
Recife, PE, Brazil

After considerable discussion with members of the staff of the LC Office Rio (and some little argument) I have finally become convinced that SUDENE should be included in this list of research institutions in the social sciences, certainly for the northeast area of Brazil. SUDENE is as interested in bananas, cocoa and milk as it is in social change and adult education (and perhaps the inter-relation of bananas with social change as well) and obviously undertakes a great amount of research in these varied fields. While the Divisão de Divulgação cannot provide all of the publications of the various sections of SUDENE, one can depend on it for the publications of most of the sections, the Departamento de Recursos Humanos, Rua da Imperatriz 126 - 2º andar, Recife, being an exception.

SUDENE is document and documentation oriented, as witness Catálogo das publicações editadas, 1959-1969, their justly proud publication of Bibliografia sôbre a SUDENE e o nordeste, SUDENE, Recife, 1969 and even the Catálogo das publicações editadas pelo Departamento de Recursos Humanos da SUDENE.

Obviously, the development problems of northeast Brazil are greater than those of other sections and no doubt for this reason, more studies and a greater degree of documentation is required. However, the Divisão de Documentação of the Superintendência da Região Sul (SUDESUL), Rua Caldas Junior 114, Porto Alegre is a good source for materials on the south borderlands and the Serviço de Documentação e Divulgação of the Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Amazonas (SUDAM), Travessa Antonio Baena, 1113, Belém, Pará, Brazil is an equally good source for the Amazonian region.

G. Centro de Estudos Afro-Orientais
Universidade Federal da Bahia
Avenida Leovigildo Figueiras, 69
Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

The Centro, formerly more active in publishing than is now the case, used to publish Afro-Asia (last received: no. 5, July, 1967) which apparently has been in suspension for the past two-plus years. The Centro also issued a monographic series, Série estudos, which also appears to be in suspension since the appearance of no. 7, Cultura e civilização indiana. In spite of little publishing activity, the Centro continues to exist and may still be listed as an important social science research center especially for the study of the influence of Africa on Brazil.

H. Universidade de São Paulo

The Universidade de São Paulo, a state institution unlike the majority of federal universities elsewhere in Brazil, is one of the great social science research centers of Brazil. An article on the Universidade and its research could stand alone and this author in this paper can do little more than provide a superficial sketch of some of the more important--or perhaps it would be fairer to say "known to the author"--divisions of the Universidade which publish social science materials.

An excellent guide to the serials produced by the various faculties of the Universidade de São Paulo is *Catálogo das publicações periódicas da Universidade de São Paulo*, published by the Biblioteca Central, Reitoria da Universidade de São Paulo. The catalog is revised from time to time; the latest issue in the LC Rio Office is dated 1968.

1. Editora da Universidade de São Paulo
Edificio da Reitoria - 6º andar
Cidade Universitária
São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

In almost all subject fields the Editora Universitária of Universidade de São Paulo is one of the great publishers of Brazil. However, the Editora Universitária is the co-publisher, rather than the actual publisher. Almost without exception, the monographs published by the Editora Universitária are published by a commercial publishing company which is responsible for the distribution and sale of these co-sponsored works; the title page is the key to its having been a co-edition, issued jointly by the Editora Universitária and a commercial publisher. The university does not limit itself to working with a single chosen publishing house, but joins in ventures with whichever publisher is disposed to bring out a book important enough for the sponsorship of the university. The Editora Universitária agrees in advance to purchase an agreed upon number of copies for the university's own use and, to a lesser degree, exchange. Since all of the monographs are commercially available, all are listed in the *Bibliografia brasileira mensal* and foreign libraries may order these from their local Brazilian dealers with every expectation that the order can be filled promptly. Many co-publications of the Imprensa Universitária are of course LACAP selections.

2. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas
Seção de Publicações
Edificio da Reitoria
Cidade Universitária
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

The *Boletim* of the Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas (latest issue received: No. 355, 1969) is numbered consecutively as a serial, but within this larger scheme of enumeration there are other numbers given to each of the issues which appear as sub-series. For example, no. 355 of the *Boletim* is also no. 25 of the sub-series *Botânica*. Since the beginning of the *Boletim*, some 37 sub-series have been established with one or more issues of the *Boletim* dedicated to each subject. As a rule, each *Boletim* is a monograph, sometimes a thesis, and the LC Rio Office, the BBM and the Library of Congress in printing cards so treat them. Some of the sub-series (i.e. *Economia política e História das doutrinas econômicas, Antropologia, História da civilização brasileira*, etc.) are of interest to social scientists; others to the natural scientist.

The Faculdade also issues two serial publications:

Revista de história (latest issue received: v.38, no. 78, abril, 1969.)
Revista de pedagogia (latest issue received: v. 13, no. 23, 1967.)

From time to time the Faculdade, as indeed other parts of the university, enters into agreements or accepts contracts with other institutions and government for research. In the case of the Faculdade de Filosofia, Letres e Ciências Humanas the results of this research are irregularly published and generally unavailable except by exchange or as a gift from the Faculdade. A recent example of this is *Vale da Ribeira; pesquisas sociológicas*, the result of an agreement between the Secretaria (of the State of São Paulo) dos Serviços e Obras Públicas and the University.

3. Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros
Edificio de Geografia e História
Cidade Universitária
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Established in 1962, the Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros has as its principal objective the dissemination of works about Brazilian subjects in the fields of anthropology, ethnography, art, history and literature.

The Instituto publishes the *Revista do Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros* and a numbered series of *Publicações avulsas*. The latter monographs are *not* issued through the Imprensa Universitária. Neither the *Revista* nor the *Publicações avulsas* are ordinarily available by purchase, but distribution is made on exchange or by gift.

4. Instituto de Geografia
Edificio de Geografia e História
Cidade Universitária
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

One of the aims of the Instituto, created in 1963, is the publication of statistical data and original articles. The Instituto publishes an annual *Orientação*.

5. Faculdade de Ciências Econômicas e Administrativas
Rua Dr. Vila Nova, 268
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Some issues of the *Boletim* da Faculdade de Ciências Econômicas e Administrativas will be of interest to the social scientist. All are monographs.

Incidental Information

The three following publications do not precisely fit into any of the other subjects discussed in this paper, yet they are representative of a number of other similar, valuable publications which appear annually and are quite useful for researchers in the fields they cover; some of course are of more general utility.

The point of mentioning them here is to emphasize that thorough study of the *Bibliografia brasileira mensal*, in which these have or will have been entered, can provide notice of important new publications which may sometimes be acquired for the asking, but which are not generally available through commercial book dealers.

Principais fontes estatísticas brasileiras; cadastro e publicações, a publication of the Departamento de Estudos Econômicos do Nordeste (ETENE) of the Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil, analyzes the statistical work of public and private institutions and private companies in Brazil, including their publications and the statistics one might expect to find in each.

Indice de periódicos brasileiros de economia by Dilma Ribeiro Furtado with the collaboration of Lygia de Lourdes Saide, published by the Biblioteca Nacional's Seção de Referência Geral, Avenida Rio Branco 219, Rio de Janeiro is an index, by UDC, of two important Brazilian economic publications, *Conjuntura econômica*, published by the Getulio Vargas Foundation and *Desenvolvimento e conjuntura*, a former publication (ceased with no. 3, 1968) of the Confederação Nacional da Indústria. The index covers issues of *Conjuntura econômica* from 1954 through the January/June issue, 1967 and those for *Desenvolvimento e conjuntura* for the period July/December, 1957 through January/June, 1967. The economist having need to refer to either of these two publications could save considerable time by the use of the Indice. Unfortunately, funds do not appear to be available for its continuation.

Orgãos do MEC e Universidades is a highly specialized publication issued by the Serviço de Documentação, Ministério da Educação, Rua da Imprensa 16 - 9º andar, sala 915, Rio de Janeiro. It provides a legal history, with references to the laws and the issue of the Diário Oficial in which they appeared, for all entities under the supervision of the Ministry and the most up-to-date outline of the structure of all Brazilian universities.

Major Federal and State Publishing Agencies

By far the largest single publishing agency of the federal government of Brazil is the Departamento de Imprensa Nacional, now with branches in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia. As a rule, the long-established Rio branch is better stocked as the majority of printing is still done in Rio de Janeiro. The extent of the publishing activities of the Imprensa Nacional may be seen in its annual catalog Mostra de livros which lists works published the previous year only; retrospective materials still available usually are not listed. The catalog also lists the serial publications regularly produced by the Imprensa; the Diário oficial is unaccountably omitted. Mostra de livros does not indicate the price for the items listed.

The LC Rio Office has no problem in obtaining materials directly from the sales office. However, we understand that orders from abroad which are not accompanied by cruzeiro checks pose problems to the Imprensa. It is impossible to say that an order will or will not be filled. However, it is obvious that considerable correspondence between a foreign library and the Imprensa would be involved before a determination of cost could be made and the order prepared. It would probably be easier and less time-consuming to order these publications through a Brazilian dealer, calling attention on the order slips to the Imprensa Nacional as publisher. Periodic visits by U.S. acquisition librarians and experts would also be an effective, albeit expensive, technique.

Among the most important regular serial publications of the Departamento de Imprensa Oficial are the Diário oficial; República Federative do Brasil, Diário da justiça, Diário do Congresso Nacional, Seção I, Câmara dos Deputados (Seção II, Senado Federal is printed by and available only from Serviço Gráfico do Senado Federal, Caixa Postal 1503, Brasilia, DF, Brasil), Revista trimestral de jurisprudênica, Arquivos do Ministério da Justiça, and Coleção de leis. Because the former Distrito Federal, now the Estado da Guanabara, does not have its own Imprensa Oficial, the Departamento de Imprensa Oficial also publishes the Diário oficial for the state of Guanabara and Coleção das leis do Estado da Guanabara.

The majority of federal publications are, however, produced outside the Departamento de Imprensa Nacional, sometimes on presses operated by a ministry, a department of a ministry, or a section of a department, sometimes by commercial printers. Publications, other than those issued by the Departamento de Imprensa Oficial, can generally be obtained only by writing to the ministry, department or section itself. Often the library of these units of government can supply the requested material, though the establishment of an exchange, or as an occasional service to another library. Although not yet fully developed, there is a trend in federal and state government units to establish departments or divisions of "divulgação" and/or sections of "documentação". What is really needed is an annual government organization manual. As things now stand, bits and pieces of information are available in first one and then another publication. For example, Orgãos do MEC e universidades, a publication of the Ministério de Educação e Cultura's Serviço de Documentação, which is a legal history with notation of basic laws establishing entities directed or coordinated by the Ministry, has the most recent outline of the structure of every university in Brazil--without addresses. For the latter, we use a mimeographed publication of the Coordenação do Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior, another Ministry of Education and Culture entity, which is titled Estabelecimentos de ensino superior.

Like the Departamento de Imprensa Nacional the various state imprensas oficiais, sometimes under other names, are responsible for the publication of the state diários oficiais, also sometimes under other names, and for other state government publications. The importance of the state imprensas and the amount of publishing activity depends on the history of the state, its stage of development, and the importance the state government itself has accorded them. The Imprensa Oficial de Minas Gerais is one of the best and the most active and issues the broadest range of publications of any state printer, from the diário oficial (in Minas Gerais the title is Orgão oficial dos poderes do estado)to a Suplemento literário. Others are less active. Very much like the Imprensa Oficial de Minas Gerais, other state presses do job printing for non-government institutions or even individuals. Regrettably, they do not always sell or distribute these materials.

The LC Rio Office is engaged in a program to acquire all issues of all state diários oficiais. Our experience thus far has shown us that constant vigilance is necessary to make certain that all issues arrive to complete the set. Claims are made monthly and we are generally successful in obtaining the missing issues. We doubt that libraries outside of Brazil can successfully duplicate this effort which is by no means yet complete or entirely successful. It is an aside but worth noting that we still do not know whether the Territory of Fernando de Noronha publishes an official bulletin or not, although common sense and the existence of diários oficiais for the other three territories would indicate that one exists. We lack an address to which to direct an inquiry and several attempts to get one have failed.

If there is sufficient interest among large research libraries for the complete collections of state diários oficiais, or collections of those of the most important states, the less expensive method in the long run would be to establish a microfilming program. In this way, the work necessary to assemble a complete collection annually would be required of a single institution. Commercial microfilm companies in Brazil, as mentioned previously, have not yet turned their attention to this or other equally (or perhaps more) important areas in which microfilming projects would be feasible, but they might be encouraged to do so. Microfilming in Brazil, however, is much more expensive than in the United States because everything is imported and therefore, taxed.

For the adventurous library with a real need for state diários oficiais (and in lieu of other programs to accomodate this need), Appendix I provides a list of states, the titles of their diários oficiais, and the name and address of the responsible imprensa. When known, the cost of an annual subscription has been noted.

Even though many of the state imprensas oficiais produce a greater percentage of the total of state publications, the situation of official state government publications is much the same as that of the federal government. Many publications are issued by the state secretaries (the state equivalent of a ministry) themselves and other printing is done by commercial printers.

Major Legal Research Centers and Important Publications

After considerable research and study I have come to the reluctant conclusion that I am not a law librarian and there is no doubt in my own mind that I shall never become one. It is presumptous for anyone but a law librarian to write on the subject. My only excuse for adding a note on Brazilian legal research centers and important legal publications is that this is a paper on the acquisition of materials rather than the use of legal publications. If in the heat of a sentence I am bold enough to offer an opinion or an evaluation, researchers in the field should have a salt supply handy for more than the traditional single grain.

The two legal research centers in Brazil which immediately come to mind are the Biblioteca da Câmara dos Deputados, which acts as a combination law library and legislative reference service to the Câmara, and the Instituto de Direito Público e Ciência Política of the Fundação Getúlio Vargas. The bibliographic publications of the Biblioteca da Câmara dos Deputados have been mentioned earlier in this paper under "Specialized Social Science Bibliographies". As far as we know this is the only public presentation of their important work. The Instituto publishes the Revista de ciência política, which from 1958 to 1966 carried the title Revista de direito público e ciência política, and monographs from time to time. The greater emphasis is on political science rather than law, but legal research and conferences on legal topics are held.

The basic current legal publications of the federal and state governments are the Diários oficiais which contain not only the leis (enacted by the legislative branch of government), the decretos-leis (proclaimed by the executive branch), the decretos (also issued by the executive branch), but also the portarias or regulations (issued by the ministries) and considerable miscellaneous information such as who has what job and who has been given a leave of absence. As far as "decretos" are concerned, I have no explanation to offer as to how these differ from "decretos-leis", and the only answer I get, when I pose the question to working lawyers, is that "they have the force of law".

There is no index to the Diário oficial but all of the federal leis, decretos-leis and decretos appear in Coleção das leis e decretos, printed by the Departamento de Imprensa Oficial in two quarterly volumes (one for legislative acts and one for those of the executive), each with a chronological index and a subject index. The Coleção appears regularly and on time; we received the January-March, 1970 volumes in April, 1970. For collections and indices of the regulations, resolutions and service orders of the ministries and their sub-divisions one must turn to commercial sources.

We have not yet completely surveyed the field, but we know that many states also issue similar "coleções" of legislative acts, although not with the same timeliness as that of the federal government.

A thorough survey of legal serials in Brazil would certainly reveal that more than two hundred are currently being published. I am sorry to say that I am incompetent to evaluate these. We believe that there are dozens which may be of value, but which are virtually unknown in the United States. Publications range from official organs (sometimes published by commercial firms) of various courts of justice to periodicals dedicated to one type of law or even a speciality within the law. There are several publishing houses, perhaps similar to those in the United States, which produce serials and monographs and practically every law faculty in every university publishes a regular or irregular review.

In view of the admitted ignorance of the author, he can say that perhaps a survey and evaluation of legal publication in Brazil, or all of Latin America, would provide the knowledge necessary for a meaningful, comprehensive acquisitions program of these legal materials than now prevails. Beyond this, he cannot go.

There is no shortage of commercial legal publishers in Brazil. Important new laws or amended laws are immediately re-published by commercial firms and sold on the newsstands which dot the streets of most Brazilian cities. Every important law soon begets commentaries, to the extent that the non-specialist in the field is confused and seeks to learn what is important and what is not and no doubt makes sincere errors in what he finally buys.

For libraries with a need for greater indexing services than the offical "coleções" provide there are a number of commercial publishers which re-publish the laws and the regulations and provide subject indexes for these. One of the best known of this type of publisher is Lex Ltda. Editora, Caixa Postal 12888, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, which publishes not only federal law and marginalia each ten days (with annual accumulations) but also the legislation of the states of São Paulo and the city of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul and the city of Porto Alegre, and the States of Guanabara and Rio de Janeiro.

Appendix

Federal and State Official Bulletins

Following is a list of Federal and state official bulletins of the nation, the states and the territories of Brazil. The correct title of the bulletin, the annual subscription for delivery in Brazil, when known, and the address of the printer are given.

National

Diário oficial; República Federativa do Brasil
Seção I. Parte I (Executivo) Cr$39,00 US$8.60
Seção I, Parte 2 (Autarquias) Cr$39,00 US$8.60
Seção III (Propriedade Industrial Cr$39,00 US$8.60
Seção IV (Conselho de Contribuintes) Cr$39,00 US$8.60

Departamento de Imprensa Nacional
Avenida Rodrigues Alves, 1
Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil

State

ACRE

Diário oficial Gratis
Imprensa Oficial do Estado do Acre
Rua Epaminondas Jacome s/n
Rio Branco, Acre

ALAGOAS

Diário oficial Cr$24,00 US$5.29
Imprensa Oficial do Estado de Alagoas
Rua Conselheiro Lourenço Albuquerque 184
Caixa Postal 169
Maceió, Alagoas

AMAZONAS

Diário oficial Cr$45,00 US$4.54
Imprensa Oficial do Estado do Amazonas
Rua Lauro Malcher 1189
Manaus, Amazonas

BAHIA

Diário oficial
Imprensa Oficial da Bahia
Praça Tomé de Souza s/n
Salvador, Bahia

CEARÁ

Diário oficial
Departamento de Imprensa Oficial
Rua Senador Pompeu 512
Fortaleza, Ceará

DISTRITO FEDERAL

Distrito Federal
Secretaria de Administração
Coordenação de Racionalização e Produtividade
Divisão de Documentação
Setor Bancário Sul
Ed. Brasília, 16º
Brasília, Distrito Federal

ESPÍRITO SANTO

Diário oficial
Imprensa Oficial
Avenida Capixaba 103
Vitória, Espírito Santo

GOIÁS

Diário oficial
Imprensa Oficial do Estado
Rua 201
Vila Nova
Goiânia, Goiás

GUANABARA

Diário oficial
Parte I (Poder Executivo) Cr$39,00 US$8.60
Parte II (Poder Judiciário) Cr$39,00 US$8.60
Departamento de Imprensa Nacional
Av. Rodrigues Alves, 1
Rio de Janeiro, GB

MARANHÃO

Diário oficial
Imprensa Oficial do Estado do Maranhão
Rua Antônio Raiol 505
São Luís, Maranhão

MATO GROSSO

Diário oficial
Imprensa Oficial do Estado
Rua 13 de Junho 337
Cuiabá, Mato Grosso

MINAS GERAIS

Minas Gerais; órgão oficial dos poderes do estado
Imprensa Oficial de Minas Gerais
Avenida Augusto de Lima 270
Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

PARÁ

Diário oficial Cr$35,00 US$7.72
Imprensa Oficial do Estado do Pará
Avenida Almirante Barroso 725
Belém, Pará

PARAÍBA

Diário oficial
Departamento de Publicidade
Praça Presidente João Pessoa s/n
João Pessoa, Paraíba

PARANÁ

Diário oficial
Imprensa Oficial
Rua Conselheiro Laurindo 282
Curitiba, Paraná

PERNAMBUCO

Diário oficial Cr$80,00 US$17.66
Companhia Editôra de Pernambuco-CEPE
Rua Coêlho Leite s/n
Santo Amaro
Recife, Pernambuco

PIAUÍ

Diário oficial
Companhia Editôra do Piauí S.A.-COMEPI
Praça Marechal Deodoro 774
Teresina, Piauí

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

Diário oficial
Departamento Estadual de Imprensa
Avenida Junqueira Aires 355
Natal, Rio Grande do Norte

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Diário oficial
Departamento de Imprensa Oficial
Rua dos Andradas 963
Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

RIO DE JANEIRO

Diário oficial
Imprensa Oficial
Rua Marquês de Olinda s/n
Niterói, Rio de Janeiro

SANTA CATARINA

Diário oficial Cr$15,00 US$3.31
Imprensa Oficial do Estado de Santa Catarina
Caixa Postal 138
Florianópolis, Santa Catarina

SÃO PAULO

Diário oficial
Imprensa Oficial do Estado
Rua da Moóca 1921
São Paulo, S.Paulo

SERGIPE

Diário oficial do Estado de Sergipe
Imprensa Oficial
Rua Propriá 227
Aracajú, Sergipe

Territories

AMAPÁ

Diário oficial Cr$7,80 US$1.73
Imprensa Oficial
Rua São José s/n.
Macapá, Território Federal do Amapá

RONDÔNIA

Diário oficial Cr$8,00 US$1.76
Travessa Henrique Dias s/n
Pôrto Velho, Território Federal de Rondônia

RORAIMA

Boletim oficial Cr$10,00 US$2.21
Imprensa Oficial
Rua da Imprensa Oficial s/n
Boa Vista, Território Federal de Roraima

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Working Paper No. 9
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Paper Not Issued

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Working Paper No. 10
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ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL MATERIALS: A BURDENSOME TASK

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Working Paper No. 10

Acquisition of Latin American Legal Materials: A Burdensome Task

There is an old Spanish proverb that says, "suerte te dé Dios, que el saber poco te vale", which translated into English means "ask God for luck, since knowledge will be of little help to you". This proverb applies aptly to the problem American law libraries have in trying to obtain Latin American legal material for their collections.

The aim of this presentation, as its title indicates, is to point out some of the real problems associated with the acquisition of legal materials printed in Spanish and Portuguese in the various countries of Latin America without referring ourselves to publications printed by such organizations and libraries of this country as the Library of Congress, the Pan-American Union and the Law Schools of Harvard and Tulane.

Besides possessing the general knowledge and experience of a law librarian, especially in the area of the acquisitions department of the library, the Latin American legal librarian has to develop a feeling or hunch on how to pick his way through the intricacies of the chaotic systems of legal publications in the sister republics of Latin America. Perhaps a brief summary of some of the different aspects of the problem can best illustrate what, in our opinion, constitutes the most important hurdles in the formation of a viable Latin American law collection.

1. Legal Knowledge Necessary

As stated above, in order to acquire appropriately and catalogue the treatises, court cases, periodicals and other legal publications of the twenty countries which are known as the Latin American republics one must be familiar with and able to coordinate effectively studies in the field of library science with those concerning the legal institutions of the Americas.

To appreciate the complexity involved one must realize that although the common language in Latin America is Spanish, with the exception of Brazil, there seems to be no other common pattern to follow in the area of legal systems. This is probably due chiefly to the strong concept of nationalism which the founders of these nations instilled upon their creation. Presidents, dictators, legislators, judges, and even civil servants, at a given moment and with great frequency have changed the juridical system and thus caused innumerable variations in the legal techniques practiced in many of these countries. Law librarians have to be able to wade through this myriad of legal institutions--federal and central governments, unicameral and bicameral congresses, etc.-- and group them in some identifiable and workable order. This point cannot be underemphasized since the publications emanating from these countries will differ greatly and those important in one country may have little significance in another. Let us clarify this by giving an example. Argentina and Mexico are both federal republics. However, the former has a single civil code for the entire territory, while the latter has one for practically each state in the federation. Naturally, the consequences are different. The civil judge of Catamarca or Córdoba in Argentina will apply the same code as that appled by the federal judge in the federal capital of Buenos Aires, while the judge of Chihuahua in Mexico will have to render a decision based on the Code of Chihuahua, and not on that of the federal district.

2. Language Problem

In this area the librarian faces two different problems, both related to his knowledge and use of language. Ideally, he should be bilingual, or at least have a comprehensive reading knowledge of the necessary language. He should also be familiar with, or at least feel the different shades of meaning which words have in different contexts and how the same expression may reflect different juridical concepts in the various countries. This is extremely important to keep in mind, not only for the acquisitions librarian, but also for the chief cataloguer, since without this knowledge new entries would be wrongly catalogued, and it would be impossible for the user to find the correct source through the library card catalogue. Words like agravio, libelo, amparo, caballería, and many others have different meanings depending on the country in which such word is used. An analysis of the word "libelo" may prove a useful example. In Venezuelan civil procedure "libelo" means either the document containing the complaint or the answer to the complaint. In other Latin

American legal systems the same word has a criminal connotation, similar to libel (defamation) in this country. In this regard, we consider it apt to paraphrase Gutteridge: "a similarity of language often conceals a difference of ideas and summarily serves to create greater confusion".[1]

3. Lack of Good Indices

In contrast to the many diverse and exhaustive types of indices which are used by the American legal researcher when dealing with domestic law--statutes and court cases--the Latin American countries, with very few exceptions, almost completely lack any organized system of indexing. Those that do publish indices usually do it at the end of the year and issue such a limited number of copies that more often than not they never reach many of the foreign subscribers, in our case, the law libraries in the United States. The main reason for this phenomenon is that most lawyers in Latin America are not regular subscribers of the publications and are satisfied with merely buying their annual index. In this way they at least have the citation of the court case or statute and simply go to the local Bar Association or public library if they are interested in reading the text of the opinion. Since copies of these publications are almost always printed according to the number of regular subscribers, of which there are relatively few, the number of copies available to the public remains limited. Interested foreign customers suffer accordingly.

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[1] Gutteridge, Comparative Law, 124 (2nd Ed. 1949)).

Nevertheless, and since no rule is without an exception, there is a Latin American country, Argentina, which possesses in our opinion an excellent system of legal publications. We mean by "excellent" a system comparable in quality and efficiency with the best in this country. For example, a given case in Argentina can be found under such headings as subject matter, plaintiff, defendant, court, or the specific section of the statute cited in the pleadings by the plaintiff and the defendant.[2]

There is no publication in Latin America which corresponds to Law Books in Print of this country and which provides an index of legal writings. In my opinion, the reasons for this are obvious. First, the complete independence which each Latin American country preserves and practices in regard to such legal publications and the resulting decentralization; second, and almost as important as the first, the varying relationship which exists in many countries between the author and the publishing company. In most cases the author must assume most of the expenses related to the writing of his work. The publishing company does not usually advance him any credit in this respect, but rather limits itself to the expenses of printing and distribution, and

[2] See indices of Revista Jurisprudencia Argentina, La Ley, and El Derecho among others.

very often even leaves the former to the expense of the author.

There are a number of catalogues published in Latin America on literary works and many of them try to create a general Latin American approach rather than refer to publications in each separate country. Fichero Bibliográfico Panamericano is a good example of such a catalogue. However, as mentioned above, most of these catalogues include very little reference to legal materials, and some ignore them altogether. Nevertheless, a few of the publishing companies and bookstores specializing in Latin America publish catalogues and newspapers dedicated exclusively to legal writings. As usual, Argentina leads the way with such publishing companies as Abeledo y Perrot, De Palma, La Ley and the Revista de Jurisprudencia Argentina. Chile, Uruguay, and Perú periodically send lists of their published legal works and are not far behind Argentina, but the indices of legal publications in the other Latin American countries are inadequate. Surprisingly, this includes Mexico which publishes an enormous amount of legal material.

A Chilean professor, Dr. Alberto Villalón Galdames, has recently begun a project which he has entitled, Bibliografía Jurídica de América Latina (1810-1965). This work is under the auspices of the Editorial Jurídica de Chile and the author is attempting to catalog accurately a tremendous amount of Latin American legal material. The project is divided into five volumes, the first of which has already appeared and consists of an introduction and legal bibliographies of Argentina and

Bolivia. Since the author is both a lawyer and the director of the School of Library Science of the University of Chile, he seems eminently qualified to undertake a task of this nature. At the moment it seems as if this project of Dr. Villalón Galdames is the only one capable of achieving the same quality and usefulness of some of the corresponding legal bibliographies which are used in the United States. All scholars and enthusiasts of Inter-American law anxiously await completion of this most needed publication.[3]

4. Delays in Publication and Distribution

Closely related to the lack of indices problem mentioned above is the delay which plagues those indices which do get published. For a number of reasons, especially the lack of facilities for the publication of books, it happens very often that the books containing changes or amendments to the statutes or recent court cases are published much after the event. This leads to innumerable problems, especially when these statutes are again changed or repealed or the court decisions overruled.

In countries like Paraguay it is extremely difficult to find any book published on legal literature, let alone a recent one. For example, it is still impossible to obtain a book containing the text of the country's civil code enacted more than forty years ago since the only available copy that we know of is the one published in the Official Gazette when the Code was enacted and enforced.

[3] Alberto Villalón Galdames, Bibliografía Jurídica de America Latina (1810-1965), Santiago de Chile, Editorial Jurídica de Chile, 1969.

It would be very convenient for the legal researcher, and thus for the acquisitions librarian, to make a classification of the Latin American countries according to the facilities available and difficulty present in obtaining recent legal materials. In the first category we can group Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and with some reservation, Venezuela, namely those countries which publish, either by governmental or private institutions, all the new laws and court cases. In the second category we can group Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Perú, and one or two of the Central American republics--Panama, especially when the codes are amended, and Costa Rica-- that is, those countries which publish only some of the most important legal materials. Finally, in the third and last category we can group Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, and the rest of the Central American republics; namely, those countries with very little published legal material. These three categories are very important to the legal researcher in the United States since they warn him that any research or investigation to be done on any of the countries in the last group will be subject to extreme inaccuracies and any results will remain very doubtful due to the lack of up-to-date material.

It is very important that the acquisitions librarian realize that the establishment of a collection of Latin American legal materials also depends on the kind of institution which is going to use it and for what purpose. It must be remembered that all of the Latin American republics operate legally in civil law systems and thus the language of the statute tends to be more significant than the corresponding court opinions. Hence, if the librarian works in a law firm, it is not as important to get an accurate collection of "jurisprudencia" (court decisions) as it is to keep an up-to-date collection of the laws, statutes, decrees, and regulations of the countries. On the other hand, the work of the librarian of a law school is oriented towards keeping a complete collection of both statutes and court cases. This is a more difficult task since the decisions of the courts, especially those of the Supreme Court in each country, vary according to the legislative and administrative changes made and the corresponding materials become that much more bulky and complex.

5. Kinds of Material Most Difficult to Acquire

Legal material published by official institutions is unquestionably the most difficult to obtain because of the bureaucratic red-tape which must be followed when dealing with these institutions. This is particularly true regarding publishers of official gazettes since there are some countries which do not accept subscriptions from outside their national territory and it therefore becomes necessary to obtain them through a local dealer. Furthermore, even in the cases where foreign subscriptions are accepted, failure to send the amount necessary for the renewal of the subscription when it is about to expire will result in the cancellation of the subscription. This in turn makes for an incomplete collection. It is then impossible for the library to bind the copies since several editions are missing. If this is considered along with the fact that many issues are never received and thus lost because of poor or misdirected mail service, one can realize the difficulties associated with the task of maintaining a working periodical collection.

Another very big concern of legal librarians is the poor quality of paper on which the Official Gazettes are printed. Experience has shown that they are exceedingly difficult to bind, and even when bound tend to deteriorate within a few years, greatly limiting their usefulness to the legal researcher. Hence, many legal librarians refuse to acquire such collections unless they can purchase them on microfilm.

Another cause of concern in acquiring such legal materials as treatises and essays, of which we spoke briefly when referring to the difficulties which many authors encounter in publishing their works, is the problem of limited editions. Because of the lack of funds on the part of the authors and publishers many legal manuscripts are printed in limited numbers. If the work is a good one, the supply of copies will be sold out immediately among local lawyers. Thus by the time the indices and catalogues arrive to the legal librarians of this country it will be impossible to have an order filled. However, not all of the blame for delayed or unfilled purchase orders can be placed on the inadequate Latin American system. Many times the system followed by a good number of the central acquisition departments of libraries here in the United States proves to be less than efficient.

For Example, I remember the time we ordered a publication printed by the U.S. Government Printing Office through the central acquisitions department of the library and it arrived more than three months later. This same material was ordered at the precise time directly from the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington and it arrived in less than three weeks.

It is difficult even for libraries which are well-known both here and abroad to establish a system of credit with Latin American publishing companies and bookstores, particularly the latter; this leads to even more problems in the acquisitions area. For example, during a trip which I took to South America in 1966, I was instructed by the Law Librarian of Columbia University, Dr. Luther Evans to acquire materials for our law library. I found it extremely difficult to open a credit arrangement with two of the largest bookstores in Chile and Venezuela. The reason for this is obvious; these bookstores work with very limited capital and cannot wait the length of time that it normally takes our acquisitions departments to process a bill of payment for books received. Actually it is difficult for these bookstores to operate on anything but a cash basis.

6. Techniques Employed in the Acquisition of Materials

We have come to the conclusion that blanket orders, such as the ones used for LACAP, are feasible in other fields of library acquisitions, but are less useful in the area of law. We have come to this conclusion after seeing it operate for a number of years in the Columbia Law Library for the following reasons: a) There is no control over which books are sent to the library and thus many times it receives three or four books on the same topic. This is especially true regarding codes and special statutes, particularly when they are amended and new copies issued. Argentina, with the promulgation of its new

Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure, is a good case in point. Columbia Law Library now has four different editions of these codes, each one being published by a different editor or publishing company; b) LACAP continually sends us student theses and textbooks for which we have no interest or use. The former are very often sent to us as gifts, but neither they nor the textbooks serve a useful academic purpose within our teaching system and thus become mere nuisances in the library; c) Law Schools, being professional institutions, cannot take advantage of such a purchasing policy. It is best left to other central acquisitions departments dealing in areas better suited to the blanket order system.

From our experience as advisor to the Library Committee and the Law Librarian, we feel that the best policy to follow in purchasing books from Latin American sources is to place direct orders according to the general needs and wishes of the faculty and researchers. This should be done after a thorough search through catalogues and law reviews, and with the help of recommendations offered to us by colleagues in Latin America.

Books received through the courtesy of the author or directly from the publishers on instructions given by the author also deserve attention at this point. We wholeheartedly agree with the proverb, "You don't look a gift hourse in the eye" and welcome this type of acquisition. Even if the library has already obtained a copy of the work through normal commercial channels, it can always exchange it with other libraries which do not have it.

Another possible exchange may be worked out with the various Latin American Law Schools regarding the Law Reviews which they publish. It must be remembered, however, that most of the Latin American Law Reviews are published and paid for by the Law Schools themselves, and thus, the cost of the publication is minimal. Since our Law Reviews are independent entities, the cost of publication and the subscription rates are quite a bit higher than those corresponding to their Latin American counterpart. It may be wiser, therefore, to subscribe directly to a number of these Latin American Law Reviews after a careful selection process is followed.

7. Possible Sources for the Acquisition of Latin American Materials: Recommendations.

Although it may appear from what has been said up to now that the problem is immense and without solution, we feel that much can be done in the future to develop a system that will permit law libraries to acquire the legal materials which are necessary to form a functional Latin American Law Library.

At present, the best way of acquiring legal publications in Latin America is through bookstores or bookstores-publishing companies and not through organizations which are only publishing companies. This is so because the first two do not only deal with materials which they print, but also with publications of other local and foreign publishing companies, while the latter sell exclusively those works which they have printed.

As mentioned above several Latin American general catalogues do arrive in the United States and it is not difficult for the legal librarian here to select those new publications which are of interest to the library from the works appearing therein. If the acquisitions librarian places his order for the works thus selected with a few of the more important bookstore--publishing companies, he will have the advantage of placing orders at the same time for books which do not appear in the individual catalogues, but which have already been published in other Latin American countries.

Since one of the principle objects of this SALALM conference is to improve the system of acquiring legal materials, we would like to suggest a project which we have attempted to put into effect in our own Center. SALALM, however, with its greater financial and technical capacity, may be better suited for carrying out this plan effectively and efficiently. The project would set up five centers of acquisition in Latin America--Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico--each having its own area within the Hispanic community (Mexico maintains an excellent exchange program with Spain.) There will also be Selection Committees made-up of lawyers and Law School professors from the countries where the bookstore-publishing companies are located. Their job will be to recommend and select books which they think will be of use to us in the United States. They will be well-versed in the type of materials which United States Law Libraries are interested in acquiring and will select so as to avoid works which are overly parochial.

We have already practically established such a pilot plan in our informal relations with Latin American colleagues and friends, especially those in Argentina and Venezuela. We have used the system described above and it seems very satisfactory. The eagerness to cooperate is very much present, only adequate organization and expertise are lacking. Given the latter, we are convinced that the results will be unparalleled.

June 1970

Fernando J. Figueredo
Columbia Law School

XV SALALM
Working Paper No 11
June 1970

CONTRIBUTION TO A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED THESES WRITTEN BY CUBANS OR ON CUBA, LOCATED AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

APPENDED IS A LIST OF THESES SUBMITTED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI.

Amelia Mederos
Subject Cataloger
Harvard College Library
Cambridge, Massachussetts

Submitted for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario, [illegible]ada
June 23-26, 19[illegible]

PAN AMERICAN UNION
General Secretariat, Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.
1970

CONTRIBUTION TO A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED THESES WRITTEN BY CUBANS OR ON CUBA, LOCATED AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Amelia Mederos

This is an attempt toward a bibliographic project to compile the theses written by Cubans, or on the topic Cuba, in the United States.

At the Harvard College Library the Harvard theses, masters theses and doctoral dissertations, are not recorded separately, but may be located by author or subject throughout the Official and Public Catalogs.

This report complies with one of the proposals made by the Ad hoc Committee on Cuban Bibliographical Material made at the 14th SALALM meeting held at San Juan, Puerto Rico in June, 1969.

It is hoped this bibliography of the Harvard holdings, although not exhaustive, proves to be useful and the first of many efforts for the completion of the project's goals throughout the United States.

My appreciation and thanks to Miss Rosa Abella for her contribution of the list of theses at the University of Miami.

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XV SALALM
Working Paper No. 12
June 1970

LISTA SELECTIVA DE BIBLIOGRAFIAS EN REVISTAS CUBANAS

Bertha Becerra
University of North Carolina
Library
Chapel Hill, N. C.

y

Ana Rosa Núñez
Otto G. Richter Library
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Fla.

Submitted for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
June 23-26, 1970

PAN AMERICAN UNION
General Secretariat, Organization of American States
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1970

Working Paper No. 12

A MODO DE INTRODUCCION

El presente trabajo que ofrecemos a todos aquellos que se interesen en la bibliografía cubana -en su conservación y permanencia- no obedece más que a una gran preocupación para conservar, agrupando y seleccionando, parte de nuestro acervo cultural, disperso en las escasas revistas cubanas que poseen hoy bibliotecas e instituciones norteamericanas.

Importantes revistas cubanas durante la era republicana acogieron en sus páginas más de un importante trabajo bibliográfico, destacándose el dato curioso de que los autores de estos trabajos en su mayoría no eran bibliógrafos, ni dedicados a esta ciencia (con excepción de Fermín Peraza, Carlos Manuel Trelles y Luis Marino Pérez) sino simples estudiosos preocupados y ocupados en agrupar material para futuros trabajos de investigación en cada uno de sus respectivos campos.

Las revistas que abrieron sus páginas a tales contribuciones nos dejaron un valiosísimo aporte para la bibliografía cubana y entre las principales mencionaremos algunas de las que hemos rescatado valioso material: Revista Bimestre Cubana, Cuba Contemporánea, La Revista de La Habana, La Revista Cubana, La Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional y otras de gran prestigio y calidad.

No son muchas las Universidades y Bibliotecas e Instituciones Culturales en Norte América que poseen completas colecciones de estas publicaciones cubanas. De ahi que este trabajo que hoy ofrecemos -útil para localizar este material disperso y de no fácil ubicación- debiera ser completado con la publicación total de las principales bibliografías aparecidas en estas revistas. Un solo volumen que ofreciera este material sería de gran ayuda a los estudiosos, reportaría una gran economía de tiempo, así como fuente de información para la investigación de muy engorrosa localización.

Originalmente era nuestro propósito ofrecer no una lista bibliográfica sino las bibliografías en sí, pero el gran número de las mismas y su extensión nos determinaron a solamente relacionarlas.

Este trabajo no pretende ser exhaustivo, por lo que solamente ofreceremos una selección de las bibliografías en Revistas tomando en cuenta, la importancia de las mismas en las distintas ramas del saber y en los distintos aspectos culturales cubanos. El tiempo siempre resulta un enemigo implacable en estos trabajos. De manera que nos ajustamos a sus dictados, no sin antes prometernos en un futuro próximo la realización total de este trabajo.

Bástenos por el momento dar muestras de algunas bibliografías de especial significación dadas las condiciones por las que atraviesa Cuba en estos momentos.

Una importante bibliografía es la redactada y compilada por Rodolfo Tro "Cuba, viajes y descripciones (1493-1949)," ampliamente anotada y que constituye por así decirlo un instrumento para la restauración sociológica, económica, geográfica, literaria, etc., de una Cuba vista por cubanos y extranjeros (europeos en su mayoría) que es hoy un mentís rotundo a tantas conjeturas falsas y maliciosas que se han hecho en contra de Cuba. Los libros que presentaban a Cuba ante el mundo, escritos por extranjeros y por cubanos aparecen recogidos con unción patriótica e histórica admirable. Esto en cuanto a la presencia espiritual de Cuba completando su vigencia anatómica, su presencia física en la magnífica y extensa detallada bibliografía de Salvador Massip sobre los mapas cubanos, "Cartografía cubana."

Completando este cuadro de viajes y cartografías aparece en importancia la bibliografía de Carlos M. Trelles y Govín "Bibliografía de la Raza de Color en Cuba." Esto en el aspecto exterior, físico y social en la urdimbre cubana tiene siempre un valor relevante. Aun la Segunda Guerra Mundial pasó a ser preocupación principal de uno de nuestros mas grandes bibliógrafos contemporáneos: el Dr. Fermín Peraza. De manera que nunca hemos sido ajenos a la historia, las tradiciones, la geografía, la raza y los grandes dolores humanos. En cuanto al aspecto científico hemos recogido la importante bibliografía farmacéutica de Trelles que expone la gran preocupación que existía en Cuba por las disciplinas científicas. Esta bibliografía es extensa y está ampliamente anotada.

La publicación del Catalogo de la Biblioteca de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País es otro de los grandes aportes para el estudio de la Historia Cubana. La Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País erigida por Real Decreto de 6 de Junio de 1792 siendo Capitán General y Gobernador Don Luis de Las Casas. Desde su fundación la Sociedad se consagró sin demora a los adelantos de la Agricultura, a los progresos de la instrucción pública, a la traducción de las obras dedicadas a la industria azucarera, creación de la Escuela de Química, fundación de la Biblioteca Pública, etc. En 1830 establece una clase permanente de Literatura y se publica la Revista Bimestre, llamada "el mejor periódico de su clase escrito en lengua castellana." Y es precisamente años más tarde, donde comenzó a publicarse en sus páginas el Catálogo de su Biblioteca.

Durante la realización de nuestro trabajo nos llamó la atención ciertos estudios sobre Revistas del Siglo XIX, de algunos queremos dejar constancia en esta introducción. El ensayo de Juan F. Carvajal y Bello "A través de La Habana elegante", publicado en la

Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional, vol. 8, 1957 abril-junio, p. 39-67. Este ensayo es uno de los que constituían el ciclo de Biografías de Revistas del siglo XIX, organizado por la Sección Cultural del Ateneo de La Habana. Otro de gran importancia fue el realizado por Félix Lizaso "Tránsitos de "Revista de La Habana", publicado en la Revista de La Habana, vol. III, Sept. 1943, y que ofrece la historia de la primera Revista de La Habana fundada por Rafael María Mendive; la segunda fundada por Gustavo Gutiérrez hasta la actual. Y no queremos dejar de mencionar el trabajo de Arístides Sosa de Quesada "Album Cubano de lo Bueno y lo Bello" (1860), conferencia que pronunció Sosa de Quesada sobre el origen y contenido de dicha revista, de cuya dirección fue encargada Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda y figuraron en sus páginas Luisa Pérez de Zambrana, Juan Clemente Zenea, Rafael María Mendive, etc. Este gran estudio apareció en la Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional, vol. 8, ene./mar., 1957, p. 103-111.

Creemos haber cumplido en cierto modo con la tarea encomendada, pero sugerimos se haga más numeroso este fruto de trabajo. Es nuestra impresión que un buen número de bibliotecarios cubanos podían informar desde sus respectivas bibliotecas sobre las Revistas cubanas que las mismas posean y tratar de revisarlas aportando los datos que consideraran de interés para la ampliación de este tipo de trabajo. Sugerimos se interesen en esta labor que ya podríamos llamar de arqueología intelectual, con el fin de ver algun día recogidos en un solo volumen tanto material hoy disperso y abandonado en momentos en que tanto se necesita reconstruir, para al menos mantener viva la imagen de un país que la indolencia anímica de algunos irá borrando con el devenir de los años.

No ayudemos nosotros a que esto ocurra. Tengamos presente que una bibliografía dice tanto de un pueblo como la más erudita, amena y objetiva Historia.

Bertha Becerra

Ana Rosa Nuñez

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LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AND LIBRARY MATERIALS IN JAPAN, 1969.
- A PRELIMINARY REPORT -

Masao Kosaka
Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo

Submitted for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
June 23-26, 1970

PAN AMERICAN UNION
General Secretariat, Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.
1970

(1) Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo (Institute of Developing Economies)

In research work of the Institute, emphasis is placed primarily on the factors which accelerate economic growth in the developing countries and onthe possibilities of overcoming impeding factors, including the policies to be employed in achieving the desired goals. The research projects, which are drawn up in accordance with the annual programmes, are carried out by the staff of the Institute, generally in working groups, with the co-operation of outside experts as occasion demands.

The research projects on Latin America (1969)are as follows:

1. Country surveys of investment climate; Brazil. (M.Ohara, Masao Kosaka and others)
2. Iron and steel industry in Latin America. (Commissioned to H. Toda)
3. A study in the growth of international petroleum industry; the case of Latin America. (S.Matsumura, Masao Kosaka and others)
4. A study on the conditions of economic development in Latin America; a reappraisal of existing theories. (H.Okabe and others)

The Library: The subjects involved are not limited to economics, but include politics, law, society, culture, nature, resources, etc. The annual budget for purchasing books, periodicals, and other material for the fiscal year 1969-70 amounts to appromimately US$83,300. The Library has entered into exchange arrangements with about 500foreign libraries, research institutions, universities, government organs, banks, and so forth.

In order to facilitate research work, the Library provides reference and bibliographical services, including the compilation of various union catalogues of documentary material on developing countries.

The numbers of books and other material held by the Library as of September 1st,1969 were:

Books	78,086 volumes	Newspapers	85 titles
Microfilm	1,638 reels	Journals	1,167 titles
Maps	15,215 sheets		

In the same year, the Library published its cumulative catalogue, 1959-1968. About 3,000 volumes of Latin American materials are included in this Catalogue.

Publications (1969):

1. Catalogue of statistical materials of developing countries, 1969. 1970. 270p.
2. Burajiru no kigyo (Business enterprises in Brazil), ed. by Masao Kosaka. 1969. 290p. (Business enterprises in foreign countries series, 11)
3. Mekishiko - Keizai to toshi kankyo (Mexico; economy and investment climate), ed.by H.Okabe. 1969. 458p. (Surveys of investment climate in developing countries, 3)
4. Nippon ni okeru hattentojokoku no kenkyu (Asian, African and Latin American studies in Japan). 1969. 272p.
5. Raten amerika keizai togo no jyoken (The condition of Latin American economic integration), ed.by Y.Ohara. 1969. 190p. (Ajia Keizai research and study series, 169)
6. Raten amerika no kaihatsu seisaku, tr.by Y.Ohara. 1969. 190p. (Original title: Hacia una dinámica del desarrollo latinoamericano, by Raúl Prebisch. U.N. 1963)

(2) Raten Amerika Kyokai (Sociedad Latino-Americana)

The Society was founded in 1958 to develop the following activities:

1. to promote economic, technical and cultural relationship between Japan and Latin American countries.
2. to study and investigate on Latin American social and economic affairs,
3. to publish its results.

The materials below were published in 1969.

1. Raten amerika ni okeru hiryo no shohi to juyo (The consumption and demand of fertilizer in Latin America)
2. Burajiru shinshutsu kigyo no tebiki (Investor's guide to Brazil)
3. Koronbia koku no rodoho to sono jisshi (Labour legislation in Colombia)
4. Gebara nikki no bunseki (The analysis of Che Guevara's diary)
5. Raten amerika no daigaku to chiiki kaihatsujo no shomondai (Latin American universities and the problems of regional development)
6. Peru no nochi kaikaku ho (Agrarian reform law in Peru)
7. Chiri (Chile: a country survey)
8. Raten amerika no seiji to gunbu (The military and the politics of Latin America)
9. Borugasu igo (After Vargas)

(3) Raten Amerika Seikei Gakkai (Sociedad Japonesa de Ciencias Sociales de Latinoamérica)

This society was founded in 1964 by the scholars and researchers engaged in the Latin American studies in the field of social sciences.

In 1969, 6th Annual General Assembly was held at Kobe on the following topics:

1.Current trends of the social sciences in Latin America.
2.The military in Brazil.
3.Social and economic history of Brazil.
4.Social change in Latin America.

In the same year, the Journal"Raten Amerika Ronshu" No.3 was issued.

(4) The Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration. Kobe University.

In 1919, a research organization named the Institute for Commerce was founded in Kobe Higher Commercial School.

With founding of Kobe Univ. of Commerce, successor of Kobe Higher Commercial School, in 1929, the Institute extended its research activities by adding several divisions. One was the famous Latin American Library, which soon became the center of research in this field in Japan.

After the war, Kobe Univ. of Commerce and the Institute changed their name to Kobe Univ. and the Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration respectively.

At present, the Institute, with its seventeen full-time professional staff members, carries on studies and investigations in international economy, business administration and business mechanization in Japan.

A study on "Economy of Latin America" is carried on by this International Economy department.

One of its results entitled Raten Amerika Keizaitogo no Riron to Genjitsu (The theory and the reality of the Latin American Economic Integration), by the associate prof. Y. Nishimukai, was published in 1969.

The Library of the Institute is now preparing to publish its catalog of Latin American collection, containing about 5000 titles of foreign books in the field of social sciences.

(5) Other **materials published** in Japan (1969)

1. Burajiru hyakka jiten (Dicionário enciclopédico brasileiro) I, ed. by Burajiru Koronsha. 1969. 512p.
2. Junenshi (Ten year history of USIMINAS), by Nihon USIMINAS. 1969. 356p.
3. Kyuba no shakaishugi, tr. by T: Shibata. 1969. 2v. (Original title: Socialism in Cuba, by Leo Huberman and P.M.Sweezy. 1968)
4. Minami amerika no uchimaku, tr.by S.Tsuchiya and T.Machino. 1969. 309p. (Original title: Inside South America. by John Gunther. 1967)
5. Raten amerika no keizai (Latin American economy). by S.Hoshino. 1969. 272p.
6. Raten amerika no unmei, tr. by Kashima Heiwa Kenkyujo. 1969. 160p. (Original title: América Latina tiene un destino, by Eduardo Frei Montalva. 1967)
7. Raten teki nihonjin (Japanese in Latin America), ed.by M.Ohno. 1969. 202p.
8. Anais; III colóquio de estudos luso-brasileiros, ed.by Associação de Professôres de Português, c/o Brazilian Center, Sophia University. 1969. 87p.

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TEXAS CONSORTIUM - FIRST YEAR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND REPORT ON TRINITY UNIVERSITY'S MICROFILMING ACTIVITIES

Robert A. Houze
President, Texas
Consortium

and

Virginia Mounce
Archivist

Submitted for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto Library
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PAN AMERICAN UNION
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Working Paper No. 14

THE TEXAS CONSORTIUM FOR MICROFILMING MEXICAN ARCHIVAL RESOURCES - REPORT OF THE FIRST YEAR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

by Robert A. Houze, Consortium President

(Paper presented at SCOLAS, April 24, 1970) Houston, Texas

Historical Perspective

One of the most significant cooperative programs of library acquisitions in Texas today, is the project of acquiring positive microfilm copies of archival records currently extant in Mexico through the efforts of the Texas Consortium for Microfilming Mexican Archival Resources. This organization, now consisting of fourteen academic institutions and the Texas State Library, was organized one year ago and owes its existence largely to the encouragement provided by SCOLAS and to the formation of a SCOLAS committee which drafted the original agreement for a Texas Consortium in the spring of 1968.[1] This Texas proposal was circulated throughout the state, and librarians and Latin Americanists were asked to offer changes, additions or comments. On March 6, 1969, during the annual convention of SCOLAS in San Antonio, a special meeting was called to discuss the Consortium, and as a result, the Articles of Agreement were adopted. On June 6, 1969, at the organizational meeting in Austin with thirteen founding members present, the Articles of Agreement were revised and areas of institutional responsibility in Mexico were selected.[2] Officers elected at this meeting included your speaker as President, Mr. Leon C. Metz, Vice President - Archivist, University of Texas at El Paso, and Miss Carmen Perry, Secretary Treasurer - Archivist, St. Mary's University. At years' end, fifteen members were enjoying membership in this cooperative venture with two others applying for membership, one an academic institution in Arizona. The fifteen members were at work or were launching programs in thirteen different states, regions or districts in

Mexico at the same time.

The idea for a Texas Consortium was actually conceived at the State University of New York at Oyster Bay, Long Island in 1967 by five representatives from four Texas institutions attending the International Conference on Mexico on Microfilm convened by the Office of International Librarianship, Learning Resources and Information Services, International Studies and World Affairs, State University of New York at Oyster Bay. Those attending from Texas included Dr. Nettie Lee Benson, Librarian of the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas; Mr. Ray C. Janeway, Librarian of Texas Technological University; Mr. Leon C. Metz, Archivist, University of Texas at El Paso; Dr. W. H. Timmons, Professor of History, University of Texas at El Paso; and your speaker. This group also comprised the SCOIAS committee referred to earlier. The result of this New York meeting was the formation of a national consortium of approximately ten institutions sharing in the microfilming of the archives of the state of Guadalajara.[3] One Texas institution, Texas Tech, became a member of that Consortium. The five Texas representatives to this national meeting, although favoring the national consortium, felt that in a state where interest runs high in many areas of Mexico, as is the case in Texas, that several institutions working in different areas, states or regions of Mexico simultaneously, and sharing the material with one another through on-site use or inter-library loan, would provide more microfilm and at minimum cost to each institution and at the same time give broader coverage. Thus was begun a bold and long-range project of preserving the total archives of Mexico on microfilm and placing positive prints in academic libraries throughout Texas.

Features of the Consortium

The Articles of Agreement, a brief but carefully prepared instrument 4 containing eleven articles, is the guiding document of this unique organization. It urges member institutions to allocate a minimum of $2,000 a year for five years or to produce microfilm equivalent to that amount. If all fifteen members allocated the minimum, some $30,000 per year would go into the cooperative acquisitions program, or $150,000 for the five year period. Most members, however, will be allocating much more each year to the program. Each member institution selects a geographic or functional area in Mexico in which he has an interest and wishes to work and makes arrangements in Mexico for access to the archives and for the actual microfilming work. This can be done through academic institutions or through commercial firms. Expertise here is offered by Consortium members in making contacts in Mexico, getting the work underway and making arrangements for other cooperative practices. In dealing with Mexican institutions, no Consortium member may bind any other member or the Consortium in any manner to any contract. Lists of archival materials available in each institution are provided every other Consortium member so that scholars in Texas may know what exists and where, and also to be able to make plans for on-site use or for borrowing the film on inter-library loan. Where possible 16mm film is suggested in order to speed up the program and to make possible the storage of more documents on a roll of film. Microfilm acquired by each institution remains the property of the institution and not the Consortium. The Articles of Agreement will be re-negotiated at the annual meeting of the Consortium representatives in the calendar year 1974.

Programs Underway Among Member Institutions

The first year of the Consortium saw several programs unfold, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested for this cooperative venture. Approximately $50,000 was committed this first year by all institutions combined. The following activities are reported for the member institutions in this, the first year of operation:

University of Texas at Austin - has for years been the pioneer in the acquisition of Latin American library resources materials and this includes Mexican archival material on microfilm and involves several hundred rolls each year from various archives. As a member of the Consortium, the University assumed responsibility for the Federal District, the National Archives of Mexico, and Mexico State Archives. A complete list of University of Texas holdings will be ready soon. Although the amount put into the program each year varies, approximately $3,000 was allocated during this past year. Concurrently with this program the University of Texas Latin American Collection filmed some of their archives for Mexican collections. Approximately 100 rolls of microfilm were received last year from Great Britain. This material deals with the archives of Mexico and Peru.

Trinity University - negotiated in late 1968 a contract with ITESM (Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey) for 3,600 rolls of positive 35mm microfilm over a three year period for archival records in the state of Nuevo Leon. A microfilm index of the contents of the first 1,800 rolls produced from 1962 to 1969 will be provided as well. It is expected that production for the period 1969 to 1971 will result in another 1,800 rolls. This plan in effect, constitutes a subsidation of Monterrey Tech's ongoing program which began in 1962. The first 600 rolls of film under this contract were received in September, 1969. Another 750 rolls are to be received this spring. Two Trinity students spent the summer of 1969 in Monterrey indexing rolls of processed microfilm. This activity was continued on the Trinity campus by these same students during the two long terms. It is expected that students will be sent to Monterrey each summer to work on this program and that Tech students will come to Trinity for similar experience.

Microfilmed documents received to date at Trinity include municipal records, civil registries, judicial, eccesiastical and state documents of Monterrey and three other municipalities of the state of Nuevo Leon, many dating back to the 17th Century. Use of the film at Trinity has been steady and growing both on and off campus. An example of off-campus use came from a medical student in Galveston needing the earliest information available concerning the health, medicine, and sanitation in Monterrey. Through the Actas de Cabildo documents for the period 1600-1704 were located and found to be very helpful in this particular piece of research. Total cost of the project for three years for Trinity will be $36,000. This includes student help for indexing, cost of processed film and share of overhead costs. To date $16,800 has been paid into the project by Trinity University.

St. Mary's University - A contract was completed in February of this year with the Library of the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi. Plans are underway to microfilm all of the archives in the state, including municipal, church, private, judicial, mining, and state records. A total of $5,000 has been committed this year. The collection of documents, dating back to the early 1500's is rich in history involving Texas. Permits to establish towns along the

Texas-Mexican border were granted through San Luis Potosi. First shipment of film is expected later this year.

Pan American College, Texas A&I, and Abilene Christian College - are preparing to enter into a contract with Microfilmaciones Martineau, S.A. to microfilm the archives of the state of Tamaulipas. Responsibilities will be divided among the members of the cooperative. Each institution has committed $2,000 this year to the program. With the pending application of Southwest Texas State University indicating Tamaulipas as the area of responsibility, another $2,000 can be anticipated, or a total of $8,000 this year.

Baylor, University of Texas at Arlington, North Texas State University and Texas Christian University - are in the process of dividing the work in Michoacan by time periods. Arrangements are to be made in Mexico this summer for microfilming work. Each institution has agreed tentatively to spend $2,000 for the project this year, or a total of $8,000.

Texas State Library - will at the beginning of the new fiscal year in September, assume responsibility for work in Nuevo Leon and Coahuila as a partner with Trinity. -but maybe not-

Texas Technological University - has the responsibility for work in the state of Guadalajara by virtue of its membership in the national consortium mentioned earlier. Contractual arrangements are being made with the national consortium for work to be done. Filming will begin June 1st of this year. The Texas Consortium benefits greatly by having one of its members in the national consortium. Tech is prepared to spend a large amount each year to purchase microfilm of the Guadalajara archives, beginning with the Real Audiencia and Nueva Galicia documents.

University of Texas at El Paso - completed the microfilming of the Janos Archive, a major post in the Spanish frontier in Chihuahua. A contractual agreement has also been consumated with the Library Division of the Museo Nacional de Antropologia y Historia to microfilm 300 rolls of an ecclesiastical archive at the Casa de Morelos in Morelia, Michoacan. Two students have been in Morelia since February 1 of this year, sorting and organizing the materials in preparation for filming. This is an important archive in the colonial period, as the authority of the church was so great at that time. Filming has begun in the period of the 16th and 17th Centuries.

Sam Houston State and University of Houston - have assumed the responsibility for the state of Puebla, and University of Houston has also selected Mexico City.

Accessibility of Film for Use

Detailed and complete indexes, though extremely useful, are entirely impractical to consider. Of the 600 rolls of film received at Trinity last fall, only 40 have been indexed. Two students working in Monterrey last summer only did a total of 2 1/2 rolls. In the interest of advising member institutions of what has been received at a particular institution, a standard form was adopted at the fall meeting of the Consortium. It lists the municipality, state, or church in which the filming was done, type of document (Actas de Cabildo, Causas Criminales, etc.), periods covered, roll numbers and source of detailed indexing if available. Scholars are interested in knowing if the archives of a certain state and municipality have been filmed, and if the rolls contain the types of documents they are interested in, and if they cover the time period in which they are working. Once this general information is known, scholars can visit the archives of their special interest and examine the rolls of film on-site or arrange for an inter-library loan. It is conceivable that computerized indexing will be considered in the future and that other systems such as Spindex II developed by the National Archives and Records Services might be practical to consider.

Other Cooperative Features of the Consortium

Certain libraries, particularly state supported institutions, find it difficult to purchase microfilm in another country. Member institutions in the Consortium will be able to act as intermediaries in the purchase of the film and the shipment of same. Further, members unable to make contacts in Mexico for microfilming work, or unable to gain access to certain archives for filming, may call upon Consortium members to assist in this respect. Expertise exists among Consortium members to make these contacts, to write international contracts and to be helpful in many other ways. A dictionary of abbreviations used in the documents is being compiled at Trinity now to help scholars use the documents more easily.

Regional Interests in the Consortium

As pointed out earlier, interest in the Consortium this year resulted in the addition of two new members. An application for a third member is pending, and a request is in the President's file now from an Arizona institution seeking membership in the Consortium. This particular institution wishes to expend a considerable sum of money yearly and in a state of Mexico not yet selected, to make this a regional consortium rather than a Texas Consortium. This would certainly be in keeping with the spirit of SCOLAS. Further, the Southwestern Library Association has appointed a joint committee of that organization and the

Mexican Library Association (Asociacion Mexicana de Bibliotecarios) to study areas of possible cooperation. Your speaker has been appointed to this committee and it appears that through this international committee, the Mexican microfilming program for Texas and the Southwest can be aided immeasurably. Publicity for the Consortium has been state-wide and national. An article authored by your speaker describing the Consortium and inviting interested new members appeared in the Fall, 1969 issue of the Texas Library Journal.[5] It is understood that the article will be reprinted this year in the Mexican publication entitled Archivos de Historia Potosina published by the Academia de Historia Potosina in San Luis Potosi, according to Lic. Raphael Montejano Aguiango, Archivist for the University of San Luis Potosi. Further publicity is planned regionally and nationally during this next year.

SCOLAS can take pride in its early encouragement of the formation of this Texas Consortium and at this hour visualize it as being on the threshold of becoming a regional cooperative venture, truly within the primary interests of SCOLAS.

FOOTNOTES

1 Microfilm Project Committee of SCOLAS.

Proposal for a Consortium of Texas Academic Institutions to acquire and use jointly Latin American Archival Resources on Microfilm. March, 1968 (Mimeographed).

2 Articles of Agreement for a Texas Consortium to Microfilm Mexican Archival Resources, Adopted March 6, 1969, Revised June 6, 1969 (Mimeographed).

3 Office of International Librarianship, Learning Resources and Information Services, International Studies and World Affairs, State University of New York, Oyster Bay. Minutes of the Second Conference on the Proposed Consortium on Mexico on Microfilm, Minutes of May 9, 1968. (Mimeographed)

4 Articles of Agreement for a Texas Consortium to Microfilm Mexican Archival Resources. Adopted March 6, 1969, Revised June 6, 1969. (Mimeographed)

5 Robert A. Houze, "The Texas Consortium for Microfilming the Mexican Archives," Texas Library Journal, XLV (Fall, 1969), 120 - 22.

Working Paper No. 14

Trinity University's Program as a Member of the Texas Consortium for Microfilming Mexican Archival Resources - A Year's Progress Report, 1969/70.

by Virginia Mounce, Archivist

In 1968, Trinity University joined the Texas Consortium for Microfilming Mexican Archival Resources and assumed responsibility for the acquisition of archives on microfilm from the state of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. Thus far our work has been solely in Nuevo Leon. Later in 1968 Trinity completed a contract with the Instituto Tecnologico y Estudios Superiores de Monterrey to receive 3,600 rolls of 35mm microfilm positives over a three year period. Trinity will spend about $36,000 over a period of three years (1969-1971) for the microfilm, overhead costs, and indexing services. This figures out to be about $10.00 a roll.

The first shipment of 600 rolls finally arrived in September, 1969 after being delayed on the border in U.S. Customs for six months. The delay was caused by the method of mailing in that it was sent by railway express instead of parcel post. Besides the time, extra expense was incurred in releasing the shipment from customs officials. Presently we are awaiting our second shipment of 750 rolls which should arrive without this delay.

Trinity has received all types of documents -- judicial, ecclesiastical, municipal, and state. Thus far the use has been steady and growing as more people discover we have these films. One of the most interesting questions came recently from a medical student in Galveston. He wanted the earliest information possible concerning the health, medicine, sanitation, etc. in Monterrey. We checked the *Actas de Cabildo* (town council record) and located three or four documents for 1600-1704. Then we checked the

Bandos and Decretos for appropriate laws or decrees set down by the King and Viceroy.

On campus use has resulted in the indexing of one roll plus a useful list of terms and abbreviations as an aid for future translators and researchers. This was a term paper project for a Latin American studies major. Next year on campus use will be boosted by a new interdisciplinary course on Mexico - studying Mexico as a cross-cultured phenomenon and dealing with all periods, from pre Colombian to the present.

Detailed indexes such as those published by Instituto Tecnologico are impractical because of time in preparation and money to pay personnel. For example, two Trinity students spent last summer in Monterrey and indexed only two and one half rolls. In fact only 40 rolls out of the 600 we have are indexed. For this reason the Consortium agreed at the December, 1969 meeting to accept the format of an inventory devised by Trinity which includes the place (municipality, church, state); type of archive (causas criminales, bandos, decretos,etc.); dates; roll number; and source of indexing if available. At the same time it was agreed that the members would send out a roll by roll list in order for scholars to request exact documents and dates needed. Trinity University has prepared its general inventory of holdings for the first 600 rolls, but is still compiling the roll by roll list. Researchers at Trinity have requested the number of pages of each document be included in future indexes. They consider this information useful for determining how much information might be in a particular document.

Most indexing has been done at Tecnologico. Each summer Trinity University sends down students who are trained by a well known local historian at Tecnologico. This exchange is according to our contract; as Tecnologico provides for housing and tuition, Trinity pays $100 a month per student to cover other living expenses.

Tecnologico is responsible for arranging the archives, filming, and labeling each roll. Lic. Asty, Librarian of Tecnologico, is in charge of the project. His crew includes two cameramen and two architects. The two architects have been competent in their task of restoring, arranging, and preparing the papers for filming. Two cameras make five or six rolls per day, with a maximum of 750 shots per roll.

Besides archives of municipalities, we plan to receive some state archives. We are also looking into the possibility of including music archives from the ~~Cathedral~~ Archbishop in some future shipment.

GENERAL LIST OF HOLDINGS

Municipal and Church Archives from Nuevo Leon, México
Available at Trinity University, December 12, 1969

PLACE	DATE	ROLL NO.	INDEX
Monterrey, N.L., Archivo Municipal			
Causas Criminales	1620-1834	1-29	Hoyo, Eugenio del. Indice del Ramo de Causas Criminales del Archivo Municipal de Monterrey. Serie Historia, 2. Monterrey: Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, c 1963. (Published)
Protocolos	1599-1704	30-31	Cavazos Garza, Israel. Catálogo y Síntesis de los Protocolos del Archivo Municipal de Monterrey 1599-1700. Serie Historia, 4. Monterrey: Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, c 1966. (Published)
Protocolos	1704-1853	32-52	
Actas de Cabildo	1600-1962	53-84	
Salinas Victoria N.L., Archivo Parroquial			
Bautismos	1721-1938	85-93	
Matrimonios	1755-1909	93-96	
Entierros	1745-1936	96-98	

PLACE	DATE	ROLL NO.	INDEX
Salinas Victoria, N.L., Archivo Municipal			Indice del Archivo Municipal de Salinas Victoria (now in progress at the Instituto Tecnológico)
Protocolos, Ramo Civil, etc.	1689-1935	99-147	
Bandos, Decretos, etc.	1638-1919	147-150	
Correspondencia	1817-1921	150-186	
Receptoría de Renta	1829-1878	186-187	
Correspondencia, 2a. Serie	1897-1925	187-188	
Instrucción Pública	1850-1915	188-189	
Cancelados		190-193	
Cadereyta, N.L., Archivo Municipal			
Protocolos, Ramo Civil, etc.	1705-1757	194	Index (now in progress at Trinity University)
Protocolos, Ramo Civil, etc.	1757-1872	195-448	Documents divided into Legajos-summary of contents at beginning of each legajo Leg. 1-97 excluding Leg. 11, 14, 30, 31, 35, 36, 40 (on microfilm)
Protocolos, Ramo Civil, etc.	1872-1923	449-547	
Correspondencia	1813-1883	547-604	

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Working Paper No. 14

Report of trip to Monterrey for Trinity University

November 11-16, 1969

By Virginia Mounce, Archivist

Purposes

1. One purpose of the trip was to negotiate an amendment to the present contract between Trinity and the Instituto Tecnologico concerning Mexican Archives on Microfilm. I was asked to observe and record various details of the project such as existing indexes; systems of arranging and numbering documents to be filmed; locations already microfilmed; and those to be microfilmed.

2. I planned to buy books which would support research using the microfilm (e.g. histories and biographies pertaining to Mexico and Nuevo Leon).

3. I was also asked to locate music books for Dr. Benjamin and novels of the Cuban revolution for Dr. Woods.

4. Initial contact had been made for me to meet Santiago Roel and see his private library. Santiago Roel is a famous lawyer whose father wrote the best history of Nuevo Leon. The Roel family library reflects these interests and is reported to be a fine collection. It would be a valuable addition to the Trinity Library.

5. The state archives of Nuevo Leon contain much important information for the study of border relations and history of this area (San Antonio and Monterrey). I wanted to visit these archives, note

general arrangement, indexes, if any, and meet the archivist whose knowledge is almost inexhaustible in the history and historiography of Nuevo Leon.

Indexes

Professor del Hoyo, a well-known historian who teaches at Tecnologico and the Universidad de Nuevo Leon, is in charge of indexing the microfilm. His office at Tecnologico is in the old library building, second floor, which also houses their rare book collection. There are two microfilm machines available at that location. This is also where he supervised the indexing work of Paula McGeehee and Ralph Mendez in the summer of 1968. Professor del Hoyo provided the following information concerning indexes to the microfilm:

1. Indice del Ramo de Causas Criminales del Archivo Municipal del Monterrey, 1621-1834, by Professor del Hoyo. This indexes our Rolls 1-29. I brought back two copies.

2. Catálogo y Sintesis de los Protocolos del Archivo de Monterrey, 1599-1700, by Professor Israel Cavazos Garza. This indexes approximately Rolls 30-52 of our holdings. I brought back two copies.

3. Indice del Archivo Municipal de Salinas Victoria, which will also index our holdings, is now in preparation.

4. Lampazos, Archivo Municipal, Causas criminales y protocolos, 1715-1800, Rolls 731-733 were indexed by Paula McGeehee and Ralph Mendez the summer of 1968. We have not received the film for these indexes. The indexes were not on film; rather, they were in their original form on a notebook pad.

I asked Professor del Hoyo's advice on the selection of a roll for Paula McGeehee to index. This would avoid duplication of effort and we could share the index with Tecnologico. He recommended Roll 194, Cadereyta, Archivo Municipal, protocolos. She has started work on this.

Professor del Hoyo indicated there was a special appendix on Roll 517, Cadereyta, Archivo Municipal, protocolos. However, the only thing I located was an introductory sheet which noted the general subject of the documents for the entire roll and their dates.

Other Details of the Project

One of the most useful documents for learning about the overall project is Dr. McLean's memo of July 13, 1967, TEC Microfilm Collection, Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey. The document describes the history of the project (it has been underway since 1962); lists places and types of documents filmed; and describes a simplified indexing system to be done by Tecnologico. Unfortunately, we had no copy at Trinity; Lic. Astey graciously gave me one of his copies. The list of sites in this memo only includes sites filmed by the time Trinity entered into a contract with Tecnologico--Sept./Oct., 1968. I received a list of the following places which have been filmed by Arq. Gerardo de León from Oct., 1968 to the present:

Cadereyta
Salinas Victoria
Marín
Lampazos
Villa de Garcia
Villa de Santiago
Montemorelos
Villaldama
Bustamonte

The filming in the field has been supervised by two architects, Gerardo de León and Manuel Rodriguez Vizcara. These two men have been supervised by Lic. Astey. They actually arrange the papers to be filmed separating them first by century, then by type, such as "protocolos," "causas criminales," etc. They were quite knowledgable and professional in their work.

Arq. de León took me to Villaldama and Bustamonte to see the documents being arranged and filmed first hand. In the field, I learned the following miscellaneous information:

1. The State Archives houses all local newspapers and bulletins.

2. Those documents selected for filming were only those relevant to the locale.

3. Court files and other documents were not filmed after 1927. Civil registrations of birth, death, and marriage are filmed up to 1968. The date 1927 was selected for political reasons to avoid disturbing local government officials, and because after that date, the social upheaval of Mexico had subsided.

4. For Montemorelos the "vida municipal" and "correspondencia" papers were filmed. The "papelos judicial" were not filmed. However, there is an abstract or index for each ~~on~~ which was filmed.

5. For Bustamonte, the following was done:

   A. Arranged papers by date and then by type of book.

   B. Types of books are:

      1. Libros de caja (accounting records)

      2. Actas de ayuntamiento (city council records)

      3. Libros de correspondencia (minutos y registros)

4. Protocolos de instrumentos publicos y libros judiciales (court records)

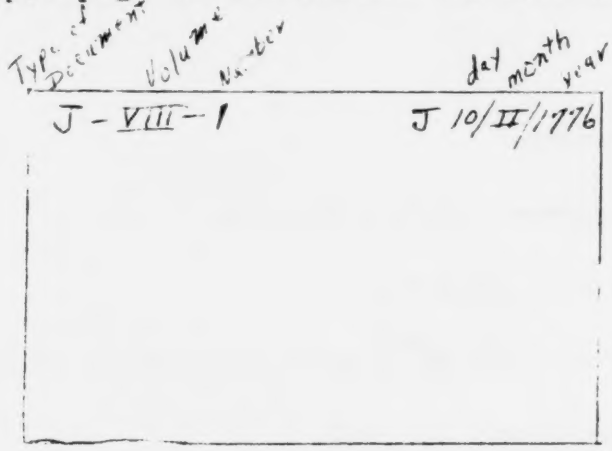
5. Libros de barranquetos (no owners) y patentes

There were also some scattered census reports.

6. For Villaldama (formerly Boca de Leones), there was a different mayor every year. The oldest date of the municipal records was 1681. The oldest bound church records began in 1760--though there were baptismal, birth, death, and marriage records from 1708. There are at least five indexes to the baptism records and these have been filmed. The church records for "pardones" in Vallaldama include Bustamonte, Villaldama, Sabinos, and Vallecillo. Also included in the church records are "libros de fabrica" (accounting books for the church) and "diligencia matrimonias" (records of correspondence between the local priest and the priest of the fiances of his parishoners).

7. The municipal records for Villaldama are not numbered, only arranged by dates. These records include "correspondencia", "vida municipal" (everything that does not fit elsewhere), "corte de caja," and "juzgado de letras." The "juzgado de letras" has an index for 1893 to 1927 or 1928, prepared by the local judge. He called each section "legajo;" divided into civil and criminal business; indexed by legajo number; and has title and number of pages. There is a check ( ) for those documents not found and a photographed sheet telling where the document was sent (i.e. to the State Archives). This includes about 135 volumes. The "correspondencia" of the "juzgado de letras" will not be filmed because the cases themselves will be filmed.

8. A sample page of a document and its numbering system.



9. No older music of any significance had been found, except in Montemorelos, found by Arq. Vizcara. No music had been filmed.

10. According to Arq. de León the most important municipal records are from Lampazos. During the war with France, such famous persons as Vidaurri, Naranjo and Zuazua lived there. During the Revolution, Pablo Gonzalez, Antonio I Villareal and Nemesio Gaicia Naranjo (Secretary to the Cabinet of Huerta, lived in San Antonio and wrote for La Prensa) were from Lampazos.

State Archives of Nuevo Leon

These archives are one of the most important for the history of northern Mexico. Lic. Astey assured me that we would receive all the state archives on microfilm.

The State Archives are located at Esquina Washington y Dr. Coss, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. I visited the archives and was given a tour by the archivist, Professor Israel Cavazos. Briefly, here is a summary of the contents of the State Archives:

1. The earliest municipal records (1700's) are in the Archivo Municipal. The later municipal records are here by the name of town.
2. 1824--Statistics begin--such as demographic, productions.

3. After 1927 the "expedientes intramites" are in the Palacio del Gobierno.

4. State ministry records.

5. "Dependencias"--internal office records.

6. "Congresso del estado" records.

7. "Ramo militar," from 1797 ~~to~~ and separately within those, "Indios."

8. "Assuntos ecclesiasticos" to 1927.

9. "Tribunal de Justicia," 1826-.

10. "Assuntos haciendario" (financial).

11. Interior--correspondence, alphabetically by states.

12. "Impressos."

    a. "Periodico official del estado," 1826-. (This is available on microfilm at the University of Texas)

    b. "Diario official de la federación," 1867-.

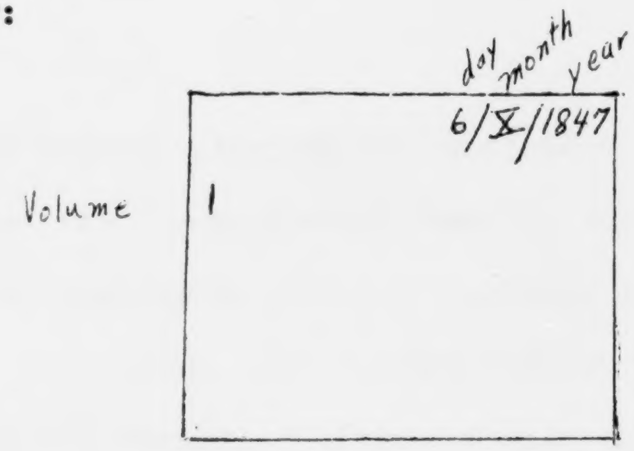
13. "Assuntos concluidos"--various subjects, petitions, other business concluded, "mercedes de tierras," "de aguas," etc.

Professor Cavazos also showed me a chronological index to all these archives. This covered several volumes and should to some extent minimize future indexing of the State Archives.

Information from Lic. Astey

1. I informed Lic. Astey of Trinity's strong interest in receiving music on microfilm and also asked about the music found in Montemorelos by Arq. Vizcara. He was unaware of this music but indicated that he would film it if it seemed worthwhile--in other words, an original archive unavailable elsewhere. He also agreed to film any music they found of this type.

2. Lic. Astey took me to Marín, where the documents had already been filmed. The municipal records filmed here date from 1804 to 1927 and include vida municipal and court records. They are numbered as shown below:



3. Lic. Astey approved the suggested amendment to the contract except for changing the number of students we might send to Monterrey from "several" to "four." Lic. Astey felt it would be necessary to limit the students because of the small number of microfilm machines (two in the old library building and around four in the new library building).

4. Our next shipment of microfilm should arrive April 1, 1970. Lic. Astey agreed to send it parcel post, and in small packages to avoid additional customs charges. He indicated that he knew the weight limit set down in the regulations.

Conclusions

The trip was invaluable for my orientation to the project. It was especially informative to talk to the people who were actually engaged in the project and to visit the work in the field. The only problem was lack of time. I could have spent a whole week just visiting bookstores. Also, I did not have enough time in the State Archives. The hours for the archives, indidently, are 8:30 -2:00 Monday through Friday, and 8:30-12:00 on Saturdays.

Recommendations

To keep informed of developments in the project, someone from Trinity should visit the project at least twice a year. This seems to be the only way to find out necessary details, coördinate indexing, and inform Tecnologico of our special needs. This person also should visit Monterrey to buy the necessary materials to support the microfilm and the Latin American Studies program. Also, standing orders such as with Instituto Tecnologico Press should be established. Publications are constantly appearing and our chances are slim of purchasing many of them unless we are on the spot.

I believe it is imperative that we follow up Dr. Johnson's recommendation to purchase Santiago Roel's library. Unfortunately, he was out of town when I was there, so I did not see the library. I have talked to several people who have seen it and who say it has many valuable publications on Nuevo Leon and northern Mexico. I am sure that it also contains many out of print items which we can not buy. Perhaps Dr. Benjamin and Dr. Webster could look at it on their forthcoming trip.

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XV SALALM
Working Paper No. 15
June 1970

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN CANADA: SOME RECENT TRENDS

Kurt L. Levy
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Submitted for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto
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PAN AMERICAN UNION
General Secretariat, Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.
1970

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN CANADA: SOME RECENT TRENDS*

In concluding his comprehensive survey of "Latin American Studies in Canada"[1] - the first of its kind undertaken in this country - J. C. M. Ogelsby envisages a promising future for the Latin American Studies area at Canadian universities in spite of a decidedly slow start. A year later, J. H. Parker's thoughtful assessment of "Hispanic Studies in Canada, 1917-67"[2] detects a shifting emphasis in Hispanic departments across the country and reminds us that, although the peninsular tradition remains strongly entrenched, the "attention being paid to the South is considerable".

Since these two accounts appeared, a good deal has happened in Canadian institutions of higher learning, and outside of these institutions, to reflect recent trends in the Latin American Studies area. This Seminar would seem to provide a fitting occasion for a further stock taking.

The present enquiry was carried out with the help of a questionnaire which was sent to the presidents of appropriate member institutions of the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada.[3] Out of a total of 52 institutions canvassed 47 replied and returned the questionnaire duly completed.[4] In accordance with the general guidelines governing the seminar papers the questions which universities were requested to answer concerned (1) and (2) undergraduate and graduate programmes in Latin American Studies, (3) individual offerings, (4) numbers of students involved in undergraduate and graduate courses, (5) number of faculty involved, (6) location of the programme and its chairman, (7) library resources in Anthropology, Economics, Geography, History, Political Science, Sociology, Spanish

American Literature, Brazilian Literature, and (8) a newsletter or journal.[5] The replies received from roughly ninety percent of Canadian institutions (6) may help us in a realistic assessment of the état present of Latin American Studies in Canada. What is the exact degree of Parker's "shifting emphasis" and to what extent has Ogelsby's "bright future" come to pass?

Beginning with the final item on the questionnaire, only the University of British Columbia reports a journal, "with a focus on Latin America", in preparation: its title is to be Estudios Hispánicos.

Moving on to Latin American holdings in Canadian university libraries, it is fair to say that the latter continue to be an "underdeveloped", not to say a "disaster", area. This would seem to be one of the most conspicuous by-products of the often deplored fact that Canada's concern with Latin America is of relatively recent vintage. An adequate research library does not spring up overnight, and we are paying dearly for decades of indifference. The situation in terms of solid academic programmes and progress is fraught with potential danger and Dean Parker's warning against excessively rapid expansion at the graduate level cannot be ignored: "Too few facilities ... may be a detriment to a well intentioned endeavour".[7]

In looking over the questionnaires, the disconcerting capital "P" (for "Poor") seems to predominate in virtually all the eight sub-divisions of item (7), with the occasional "Non-Existent" thrown in. The following is a summary of holdings which are described as either "adequate" or "superior".

In the field of Brazilian Literature, three institutions (British Columbia, Toronto and York) list their holdings as being adequate, while Calgary and Carleton assess their respective positions as lying somewhere between adequate and poor. The rest is silence.

In Anthropology, six institutions (Dalhousie, Laval, Simon Fraser, Toronto, Victoria and York) describe their holdings as adequate, while Calgary and Waterloo place theirs between adequate and poor and Windsor terms its coverage "barely adequate".

In Sociology, the situation as reported is not much better. Nine institutions (Dalhousie, Laurentian, McGill, Moncton, Mount St. Vincent, Simon Fraser, Toronto, Victoria and York) consider their holdings adequate, one "barely adequate" (Windsor) and two between adequate and poor (Calgary and Loyola).

In Economics, eleven institutions (Bishop's, Dalhousie, Lakehead, Laval, McMaster, Simon Fraser, Toronto, Queen's, Victoria, Windsor and York) claim adequate coverage, and three (Calgary, Loyola and Sir George Williams) describe their holdings as lying between adequate and poor.

In Spanish American Literature, twelve institutions (Bishop's, British Columbia, Lakehead, Laurentian, Laval, Loyola, McMaster, Queen's, Simon Fraser, Victoria, Waterloo and York) report adequate coverage. Windsor refers to "barely adequate" holdings and three universities (Calgary, Carleton and Trent) consider theirs between adequate and poor. Three universities (McGill, Toronto and Western) claim superior holdings.

In Geography, fourteen institutions report adequate coverage (Bishop's, Brock, Dalhousie, Jean de Brébeuf, Lakehead, Laurentian, Laval, McMaster, McGill, Manitoba, Mount St. Vincent, Simon Fraser, Victoria and York), Windsor reports "barely adequate" holdings, while Calgary and Trent describe theirs as between adequate and poor. Toronto and Western show superior holdings.

In Political Science, fifteen institutions report adequate holdings (Brock, Dalhousie, Jean de Brébeuf, Laurentian, Laval, Toronto, Loyola, McGill, Manitoba, Mount St. Vincent, Simon Fraser, Victoria, Western, Windsor and York), while two place theirs between adequate and poor (Calgary and Waterloo).

Finally, in History, seventeen institutions consider their library resources adequate (British Columbia, Brock, Dalhousie, Lakehead, Laurentian, Laval, Toronto, Manitoba, Moncton, Mount St. Vincent, Royal Military College, Saskatchewan [Regina Campus], Simon Fraser, Queen's, Waterloo, Windsor and York), while three claim theirs to be between adequate and poor (Calgary, Loyola and Sir George Williams). Victoria and Western report superior holdings.

These statistics are not particularly edifying if we bear in mind that roughly two thirds of the responses indicate poor library holdings in the disciplines which form the normal Latin American Studies Area Programme. In evaluating these figures I am, of course, conscious of the limits to their validity. Questionnaires conjure up half truths at best and make definitive conclusions hazardous. This is particularly true for the appraisal of library holdings which reflect the bias of the appraiser and which should ideally combine criteria of quantity and quality. What is adequate for local requirements (in relation to the course offerings available) may be sadly lacking according to broader standards. Undergraduate and graduate research needs are widely disparate. This word of caution cannot however invalidate my broad conclusions with respect to the overall inadequacy of Canadian university libraries in the Latin American field. On the contrary I have the uncomfortable feeling that some of the replies may have been overly optimistic and that some of the "adequacies" reported are really not quite so "adequate".[8]

To supplement the picture of library holdings, it should be noted that an Ontario Cooperative Programme of Latin American and Caribbean Studies was established more than a year ago for the purpose of coordinating Latin American teaching, research and library resources in four Ontario universities (Guelph, McMaster, Queen's and Waterloo). OCPLACS reports that its 4 libraries contain a joint total of approximately 10,000 volumes dealing with Latin America and the Caribbean. (The total does not specify what percentage of these volumes relate to the Spanish and Portuguese language areas and what percentage to those English and French.)[9] The participating universities are planning to diversify their specialties, so that "some strength will emerge in certain selected areas".

Two Canadian universities, Toronto and Windsor, report interdisciplinary undergraduate programmes leading to a B.A. degree in Latin American Studies. Calgary reports a minor in the area and Manitoba announces a minor to begin in 1970-71.

British Columbia reports a graduate programme and Waterloo announces a programme to begin in 1970-71 "in cooperation with the Ontario Cooperative Programme in Latin American and

Caribbean Studies". (Presumably this joint graduate programme is to involve Guelph, McMaster and Queen's besides Waterloo). Western Ontario reports the existence of a "concentration" in the Latin American field, and Simon Fraser reports a similar "concentration" being organized.

Nine of the canvassed institutions do not offer any courses in Latin American subjects: Brandon, Dalhousie, University of King's College, Notre Dame, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Nova Scotia Technical College, Royal Military College, Waterloo Lutheran and Winnipeg. Thirteen offer an interdisciplinary range of courses in four or more Latin American subjects: British Columbia, Calgary, Guelph, Laval, McGill, Manitoba, Montreal, Simon Fraser, Sir George Williams, Toronto, Waterloo, Western and Windsor. Most of the courses reported are at the undergraduate level. The subjects which are most widely offered are Spanish American Literature[10] and History. (History, it may be recalled, is the discipline most broadly represented in the area of Latin American library holdings.)

Approximately 2,850 undergraduate and some 300 graduate students were enrolled in courses with Latin American content in 1969-70. The undergraduate enrolment in these courses ranged from less than 50 in eighteen institutions to between 50 and 100 in four and over 100 in nine institutions. The largest numbers of students in relevant courses were reported by Toronto, Calgary, Manitoba, Simon Fraser, Waterloo, Guelph, Laval and Montreal.

Graduate enrolment ranged from less than 10 in five institutions to between 10 and 20 in two and over 20 in six institutions. The

Western Ontario.

A total of some 150 members of staff were engaged in the teaching of courses relating to the Latin American area in the session 1969-70.

Twenty-two of the institutions canvassed reported the name of a "chairman" as well as the location of the "programme", a term loosely applied no doubt in those institutions which offer individual subjects in the area rather than an integrated interdisciplinary programme leading to a degree in Latin American Studies. Roughly two thirds of the individuals listed as "chairmen" hail from the language departments, the remaining third from History and Geography.

The undergraduate and graduate figures which have been cited provide grounds for cautious optimism in as much as they indicate a growing involvement in the Latin American area on the part of Canadian institutions of higher learning. So do the statistics with respect to the course offerings and to the members of staff engaged in teaching these courses. The library is the one sphere where drastic reforms are essential if Canadian academic institutions are to contribute meaningfully to Latin American Studies and to a rapprochement with Latin America.

However, lest our optimism become less cautious, we might direct our glance to our neighbour in the South where a recent survey[11] of 212 institutions of higher learning disclosed that fifty-eight offer a B.A. degree in Latin American Studies, twenty-six an M.A. and - I suspect that this is a little known fact - nine universities offer a Ph.D. degree in Latin American Studies.[12] So, there remains ample room for expansion in Canadian universities.

And what has been happening outside the ivy-covered walls to point to a growing orientation of Canadians towards Latin

America? Perhaps the most significant single event was the establishment of the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies (CALAS-ACELA) designed to open avenues of communication among Canadian academics in different disciplines engaged in Latin American research and teaching. The founding meeting of CALAS-ACELA - a fledgling Learned Society - took place a year ago and its present membership stands at well over 170. The above-mentioned Ontario Cooperative Programme of Latin American and Caribbean Studies came into being at about the same time. The Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada moved actively into the Latin American area a few years ago when it charged one of its standing committees with exploring the question of Canadian-Latin American Inter-University Cooperation. A handy directory of scholars engaged in Latin American teaching and research in Canada was commissioned by the Association and published about a year ago.[13] Canadian companies with interests in the area have formed the Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA) and it is hoped that CALAS and CALA will pool their resources to arouse in Canadians an ever increasing consciousness of Latin America's cultural, economic and human potential. The Canadian government has announced a White Paper which will hopefully provide official guidance for cooperation between Canada and Latin America at all levels.

So, despite the library inadequacies (which this Seminar should help us correct) and the striking discrepancies between the situation in Canadian universities and their sister institutions south of the border, we have evidently made progress in the last couple of years in a variety of ways. Latin America is becoming more keenly conscious of Canada and Canada in turn is becoming increasingly concerned with Latin American affairs.

The presence of this stimulating Seminar on Canadian soil - the first in the annals of SALALM - is as welcome as it is significant.[14]

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NOTES

* A Working Paper prepared for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, held at the Westbury Hotel from June 23 through 26, 1970, under the co-sponsorship of the University of Toronto Library and the Organization of American States.

1. Latin American Research Review, II, 1, Fall, 1966. pp. 80-88.

2. Hispania, L, 4, December, 1967. pp. 836-840.

3. See: List of AUCC Member Institutions, Board of Directors, Committees, Associate Members, Honorary Associates, Secretariat, dated March 1, 1970.

4. The following institutions are included in this survey: Alberta, Bishop's, Brandon, British Columbia, Brock, Calgary, Carleton, Dalhousie, Guelph, Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, University of King's College, Lakehead, Laurentian, Laval, Loyola College, Manitoba, Marianopolis College, McGill, McMaster, Memorial, Moncton, Montréal, Mount Allison, Mount Saint Vincent College, New Brunswick, Notre Dame, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Nova Scotia Technical College, Prince Edward Island, Queen's, Royal Military College, Saint Francis Xavier, Saint Mary's, Saskatchewan (Regina Campus), Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus), Sherbrooke, Simon Fraser, Sir George Williams, Toronto, Trent, Victoria, Waterloo, Waterloo Lutheran, Western Ontario, Windsor, Winnipeg, York.

5. See: Attached sample copy of the questionnaire.

6. I am greatly indebted to m[illegible] young colleague Professor Pedro León for collating the re[illegible]es and drawing imaginative preliminary conclusions.

7. J. H. Parker. Op. cit., p. 840.

8. An institution which lists no courses in the area describes its holdings as "adequate" in virtually all the disciplines.

9. I am told that an overly rigid identification of Latin American and Caribbean affairs recently resulted in a curious difficulty for an English-speaking Ph.D. candidate from Barbados at a Canadian university. The request of the student that he be allowed to use Spanish to fulfil part of his language requirement was queried by members of his committee who inferred, more or less logically, that since the student was a "Latin American", Spanish was his native tongue.

10. A useful reference work is James R. Chatham and Enrique Ruiz-Fornells. *Dissertations in Hispanic Languages and Literatures* (*An Index of Dissertations Completed in the United States and Canada 1876-1966*). University Press of Kentucky, 1970.

11. Martin C. Needler and Thomas W. Walker. "The Current Status of Latin American Studies Programs" (Working Paper prepared for the Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, April 18, 1970).

12. Professor Needler informs me that the following universities in the United States offer the doctorate in Latin American Studies: Johns Hopkins, Duke, Louisiana State, University of California at Berkeley, Southern California, St. Louis University, New Mexico, University of Texas at Austin and University of Miami.

13. See: *Scholars in Latin American Teaching and Research in Canada, 1968-69* (edited by Frederick J. Tatlow). Ottawa, 1969. (A second, revised edition is in preparation.)

14. Attention must be drawn to the informative "Preliminary Survey of the Status of Latin American Studies in Canadian Institutions", prepared by Professor H. W. Konrad, University of Calgary, as background material for the CALAS-ACELA Symposium and Open Forum on "Teaching Latin American Studies in Canada", June 2, 1970. Professor Konrad's preliminary survey takes account of courses taught or announced, Latin American Studies Programmes, Summer Schools or other Programmes in Latin America, Audio Visual Teaching Aids and Library Resources. While the survey offers much informative material, the indiscriminate inclusion of Spanish language courses might be queried.

1. Does your university offer an undergraduate programme leading to a B.A. in Latin American Studies? ________________

2. Does your university offer a graduate programme in Latin American Studies? ____________________

3. What individual subjects does your university offer in the Latin American area? (Please indicate course titles and numbers.)

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4. Numbers of students involved in this area:

   (a) in undergraduate courses ______________

   (b) in graduate courses ______________

5. Number of faculty involved? ______________

6. Location and chairman of the programme (undergraduate or graduate)?

____

7. How would you describe your library resources in the field of Latin American Studies in such areas as:

	superior	adequate	poor
Anthropology			
Economics			
Geography			
History			
Political Science			
Sociology			
Spanish American Literature			
Brazilian Literature			

8. Do you publish a newsletter or journal with a focus on Latin America? If so, please indicate its title and editor's name. ________________

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XV SALALM
Working Paper No. 16
June 1970

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ORGANIZATION MANUALS AND OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

Rosa Q. Mesa
Latin American Documents Assistant
University of Florida

Submitted for the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
University of Toronto
June 23-26, 1970

PAN AMERICAN UNION
General Secretariat, Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.
1970

Working Paper No. 16

As the result of a request made at the XIV SALALM in 1969, to update my Working Paper no. 8 to the X SALALM of July 1965, I have prepared this bibliography.

During the past year I have written at least one agency in each country requesting information particularly concerning government organization manuals, budgets, and any other available source of information on governmental organization for the respective country.

Since some countries have not yet replied and I do hope to receive information from them, I have not attempted a complete revision of my earlier paper. Perhaps this can be done for the XVI SALALM.

The cooperation I received is indeed gratifying and this bibliography contains the results of my research. Statistical results of the research are as follows:

Answers received to my questionnaire came from:
  Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Venezuela
Latest edition of Organization Manual received from:
  Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Mexico
No reply as of June 18, 1970 from:
  Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Guatemala.

I have also used, as a further source of information for this bibliography, the report from U. S. Foreign Service Posts in the Western Hemisphere (June, 1965) on current existence of government organization manuals in the Western Hemisphere.

To facilitate use of this bibliography as a reference tool, I have listed the countries alphabetically and have divided the information into the following categories:

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:
II. BUDGET:
III. OTHERS:

There is also an alphabetically arranged (by country) supplemental list which follows the main bibliography.

Note that in mentioning a date for the budgetary publication of a country the date(s) are for issues that have been checked by this compiler.

ARGENTINA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

No organization manual has been published. One existed many years ago but it is obsolete and no longer available.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto General de la Administración Nacional para el ejercicio del año 1970. Argentine Republic. Secretaria de la Hacienda. Buenos Aires, 1970. 124 p. At head of title Ley no. 18.555.

III. OTHERS:

Anuario Kraft; gran guía de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, Guillermo Kraft Ltda. v. 29 cm. annual. "Fundado en 1885." Subtitle varies.

Catalogo colectivo de publicaciones periodicas existentes in bibliotecas cientificas y tecnicas argentinas. 2 ed. Argentine Republic. Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas. Buenos Aires, 1962.

In its Indice geografico de instituciones [Section] Argentina. p. 1387-1458 appears a list of agencies and their publications including official agencies for both nation and state.

Boletín de la Biblioteca del Congreso de la Nacion. Argentina Congresso Biblioteca.

The organization of the Executive and Legislative Powers is found in numbers 79 and 80, Nov./Dec., 1959, and Jan./Apr., 1960.

BOLIVIA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de organizacion y funciones del gobierno de Bolivia. 1st ed. Bolivia.Direccion de Organizacion Nacional. La Paz, Secretaría Tecnica de Administracion. [Julio 1969] 207 p. mimeographed. (Bolivia. Instituto Superior de Administracion Publica (ISAP) Serie Estudios no. 11).

According to a letter from the Direccion Nacional del Servicio Civil of Bolivia of April 1, 1970 the Bolivian government is going to have a new administrative reform and a new edition of the manual will be published.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto General. Bolivia. Dirección General del Presupuesto. La Paz.

The budget has been recorded beginning in 1832. The 1970 issue had not been published by March 1970. The Bolivian government issued a "Decreto Supremo no. 09116 which gives the national figures for 1970 budget.

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BOLIVIA

III. OTHERS:

Guia de funciones del Gobierno Central. Bolivia Direccion Nacional del Servicio Civil. La Paz, 1969. 2 v. (Bolivia Instituto Superior de Administracion Pública (ISAP) Serie Estudios no. 10).

BRAZIL

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Indicador da Organização Administrativa Federal; atualizado até 15 de octubre de 1956. Brazil. Departamento Administrativo do serviço publico. Rio de Janeiro, Impresa Nacional, 1957.

No new edition has been published after 1957 according to a letter from Departamento Administrativo do Servicio Publico which is dated March 4, 1970.

II. BUDGET:

Balanços geraes da União. Brazil. Contadoria General. Rio de Janeiro, Imprenta Nacional. Annual. Title varies.

Orçamento programa; projectos e atividades 1966. Brazil. Ministerio do Planejamento e Coordenação Econômica. Rio de Janeiro. 2 v.

III. OTHERS:

Reforma Administrativa. Principais atos da Administração Federal 15 de Marco de 1967 a Setembro de 1968. Sumula N. 1. Brazil. Ministerio do Planejamento e Coordenação Geral. [Rio de Janeiro?, 1968?]. 225 p.

CHILE

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de la Organización del Gobierno de Chile. Chile. Departamento de Estudios Financieros. 2 ed., 1959 (Santiago) 318 p.

No answer was received to a letter sent in March 1970 to the publisher. In a report by U. S. Foreign Service Posts in the Western Hemisphere it is stated that the last edition is that of 1959.

II. BUDGET:

Ley de presupuesto fiscal de entradas y gastos de la nacion para el año 1968. Chile. Laws, statutes etc. Santiago. annual.

1968 has organograms for each agency listed.

CHILE

III. OTHERS:

Guia de la Administracion Publica de Chile y de los principales organismos del sector privado 1968/69. Santiago [Ediciones Guia] 1969. 295 p.

Prontuario administrativo de Chile conforme a la ultima estructura de los servicios fiscales, semifiscales y autonomos año 1957. XIV ed. Santiago, Empresa Atlas.

COLOMBIA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de Organizacion de la Rama Ejecutiva del Poder Publico Nacional. Colombia. Secretaría de Organización e Inspección de la Administración Publica. Imprenta Nacional (1961). 216 p.

No answer was received to a letter sent in March 1970 to the Oficina de Organizacion of Metodos. It is not known if other editions have been published.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto nacional de rentas e ingresos y liquidacion de las apropiaciones. 1968. Colombia. Direccion Nacional del Presupuesto. Bogota, [Imprenta Nacional de Colombia 1968?] 610 p.

Contains organogramos of the administrative organization of the listed agencies.

III. OTHERS:

Reorganizacion de la rama ejecutiva del gobierno de Colombia. Informe de una mision dirigida por Lanchlin Cume. Mision de Administración Publica in Colombia. Bogota, Imprneta Nacional, 1952. 448 p.

COSTA RICA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de Organización de la Administración Pública. Costa Rica. Departamento de Productividad y Eficiencia Administrativa Zed. actualizada. San Jose [Oficina de Planificación 1968. 468 p.

The first edition was published in 1962 by the Oficina del Presupuesto, Seccion de Organización y Métodos.

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COSTA RICA

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto economico por programa del gobierno de Costa Rica para el año 1964. Costa Rica. Oficina de Planificacion, Departamento de Planes Anuales. [San Jose]. annual.
Contains diagrams of the organization of the listed agencies.

Ley de presupuesto ordinario, y extraordinario de la República para el año 1965. Alcanse no. 72A de la Gaceta no. 288 de Dec. 18, 1964. San Jose, Imprneta Nacional [1966?]. annual.
Contains diagrams of the organization of the listed agencies.

III. OTHERS:

Diagnóstico y macroanálisis administrativo del sector público. del Itsmo Centroamericano. San Jose Escuela Superior de Administracion Publica de America Central. San Jose, 1964. 65 p.
Contains diagrams of the government organization of the 6 Central American Republics.

Presupuesto Regional Centroamericano, 1966. Misión Conjunta de Programación para Centroamerica. San Jose, Oficina de Planificacion, Departamento de Planes Anuales, 1966.
Contains diagrams of the government organization of the Central American Republics except Panama.

CUBA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

No organization manual has ever been published in Cuba. The answer to my letter, which was received in May, 1970, states that the only source for this information is the Gaceta Oficial and also in "some periodicals" without mentioning which ones.

II. BUDGET:

After 1959 the whole structure of the Cuban government changed. Ministeries and other agencies appear and disappear often. There is no regular publication for the budget. If such a publication exists, it is not available for distribution. Apparently the Gaceta oficial is the only source for the budget.

III. OTHERS:

Directorio telefónico de la Habana. Cuba. Empresa Nacional Telefónica "1° de Marzo". Habana.
The 1965 edition includes a section called Seccion Ministerios Empresas y Organismos Estatales. pages 19-58.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de Organización del Gobierno. 1st. ed. Dominican Republic. Oficina Nacional de Administración y Personal. Santo Domingo, Presidencia de la Republica, Secretariado Tecnico, Oficina Nacional de Administración y Personal, 1969. (Its Publicaciones no. 8) 372 p.

II. BUDGET:

Ley de Presupuesto para el año económico. Dominican Republic Laws, Statutes, etc. Santo Domingo, Secretaría de Hacienda. Title varies.

Ley de gastos públicos para el año...
In Gaceta Oficial de la Republica Dominicana. (December last issue of every year).

III. OTHERS:

Metodología para investigaciones regionales en la República Dominicana by Guillermo Caram Herrera. Santo Domingo, Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación. 1964.
In chapter I is given the Administrative Structure of the Government. This chapter contains the duties and general limits of power of the Autonomous Secretariats and Institutes, their internal organization and their relationship with the local agencies.

Organización y administración de la planificación. Notas para una politica nacional de planificación by Eugenio Perez Montas. (Santo Domingo, Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación, 1964).

ECUADOR

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de Gobierno de la Republica del Ecuador. 2 ed. Quito Universidad Central Instituto de Estudios Administrativos [and] Ecuador. Oficina Nacional de Organización. Quito, USAID en el Ecuador, Division de Administracion, [1965] 445 p.
The prologue of the second edition states that, in order to keep the Manual up-to-date additional pages containing the changes which have occurred in a 30 day period will be published.
However, in a letter of May, 1970 from the Institute it says that it has not been possible to publish the additional pages. Instead, the Institute has almost finished a new revision of the Manual (up-to-date as of 1969) which unfortunately they have not been able to publish because of financial problems. They would appreciate it if some organization or publisher

ECUADOR

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL (Cont'd.):

would be interested in financing the new edition or would like to purchase from them, for the exact amount of expenses incurred, the research results for the above revision.

The first edition was published in 1962.

The Institute has also published a *Directorio de dependencias del Estado Ecuatoriano.* It includes the number, jurisdicton and kind of the agencies of the government of Ecuador as well as the statistical data of the employees in each agency.

II. BUDGET:

Ley de presupuesto general del estado para el ejercicio financiero del 1969. Ecuador. Laws, statutes, etc. Quito. Registro Oficial, año 1 no. 54, November 15, 1968.

Proyectos de la ley de presupuesto general del Estado para el año 1970. Ecuador, Comisión Tecnica del Presupuesto, Ministerio de Finanzas.

Contains diagrams of public institutions.

III. OTHERS:

Directorio de dependencias del gobierno ecuatoriano. Quito, Universidad Central, Instituto de Estudios Administrativos.

Information received from the Institute in its letter of May 4, 1970. No date, or pagination was given.

EL SALVADOR

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

According to a letter dated April 20, 1970, no organization manual has been published and at present there is no plan to prepare one.

II. BUDGET:

Ley de presupuesto, 1969. El Salvador. Direccion General del Presupuesto. San Salvador, 1968. annual.

Issued in two parts; part 1-Ley de presupuesto general and part 2-Ley de salarios.

Presupuesto por programas 1969. El Salvador. Dirección General del Presupuesto. San Salvador, 1968. annual.

1966/67 is in 2 volumes.

III. OTHERS:

Poder Ejecutivo de la Republica de El Salvador; Composicion Ministerio y sus instituciones autonomas. El Salvador. Presidencia. San Salvador. Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos, 1962.

EL SALVADOR

III. OTHERS (Cont'd.):

Diagnóstico y macroanálisis administrativo del sector público del Itsmo Centroamericano. San Jose Escuela Superior de Administracion Publica de America Central. San Jose, 1964. 65 p.
Contains diagrams of the government organization of the 6 Central American Republics.

Presupuesto Regional Centroamericano, 1966. Misión Conjunta de Programación para Centroamerica. San Jose, Oficina de Planificacion, Departamento de Planes Anuales, 1966.
Contains diagrams of the government organization of the Central American Republics except Panama.

GUATEMALA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de organización del gobierno de la Republica de Guatemala. Monroy, Antonio. Guatemala, 1962. 70 p.
Its preface states that the manual was prepared by Antonio Monroy of the Division of Públic Administration, USAID Mission in Guatemala and published by the Centro de Desarrollo de la Administración Pública (CDAP)of Guatemala, the Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público and the División de Administración Pública de la Mision ADI de los Estados Unidos de America en Guatemala.
According to the preface the "annual revision and future publication of the manual" will be part of the duties of the Oficina Central de Organización y Metodos of the Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público.
There is no record of a new edition. Two letters of inquiry sent in December 1969 and March 1970 accompanied by a questionnaire and addressed to the Centro de Desarrollo de la Administracion Publica have not been answered. According to the U. S. Foreign Service Posts Report no new edition had been published by June 1965.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto de ingresos y egresos del estado. Ejercicio fiscal 1968. Presupuesto por programas. Guatemala Dirección Técnica del Presupuesto. Guatemala, 1968.
Contains diagrams of the organization of the agencies listed.

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GUATEMALA

III. OTHERS:

Diagnóstico y macroanálisis administrativo del sector público del Itsmo Centroamericano. San Jose Escuela Superior de Administracion Publica de America Central. San Jose, 1964. 65 p.
Contains diagrams of the government organization of the 6 Central American Republics.

Presupuesto Regional Centroamericano, 1966. Misión Conjunta de Programación para Centroamerica. San Jose, Oficina de Planificacion, Departamento de Planes Anuales, 1966.
Contains diagrams of the government organization of the Central American Republics except Panama.

HAITI

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

There is no record that an organization manual has ever been published in Haiti.
A letter which was sent to the Departement de la Coordination et de l´Information on March 23, 1970 has not been answered.

II. BUDGET:

Budget de fonctionnement de l´exercice 1967-68. In Le Moniteur Jornal officiel de la Republique d´Haiti. Número extraordinaire. 122 ème année no. 85 Setembre 29, 1967. Port-au-Prince.

III. OTHERS:

Guide économique de la République d'Haiti. Port-au-Prince. 1964. 193 p.
At head of title: République d'Haiti. Département des finances et des affaires économiques, Institut Haitien de Statistique. "Preparé en collaboration par l'institut haitien de statistique et l'Organisme d'études du Conseil National de Développement et de Planification."
This guide contains a list of the principal autonomous agencies of Haiti.

HONDURAS

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Apparently no organization manual has been published. Plans for issuance have not been indicated. No answer was received to a letter sent March 23, 1970 to the Direccion General del Presupuesto.

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HONDURAS

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto por programas. año fiscal 1964. Honduras. Direccion General del Presupuesto, 1964.

Title varies. Gives diagrams of the agencies listed. 1965 issue is titled Presupuesto general de egresos e ingresos also contains quite complete information on governmental agencies.

III. OTHERS:

Diagnóstico y macroanálisis administrativo del sector público del Itsmo Centroamericano. San Jose Escuela Superior de Administracion Publica de America Central. San Jose, 1964. 65 p.

Contains diagrams of the government organization of the 6 Central American Republics.

Presupuesto Regional Centroamericano, 1966. Missión Conjunta de Programación para Centroamerica. San Jose, Oficina de Planificacion, Departamento de Planes Anuales, 1966.

Contains diagrams of the government organization of the Central American Republics except Panama.

MEXICO

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de organización del Gobierno Federal 1969-1970. Mexico Comisión de Administración Publica. Mexico, Secretaria de la Presidencia, 1969. 786 p.

Devoted mainly to the Executive Branch of the Mexican government and its related autonomous institutions. However, the Legislative and Judicial branches are also described.

Directorio del Gobierno Federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos 1947- . Mexico. Secretaria del Patrimonio Nacional. biennial.

The following editions have been recorded- 1947, 1948, 1949 1950, 1951, 1955, 1961, 1963, 1965, and 1968 which is the latest according to a letter of April 3, 1970.

In 1950, 1951 and 1964 the Secretaria del Patrimonio Nacional published a Directorio General de Organismos Descentralizados (varies) and from 1962 on a Directorio del Poder Legislativo.

MEXICO

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto general de egresos de la Federacion. Mexico. Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Publico Mexico. annual.

III. OTHERS:

None.

NICARAGUA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

No organization manual has been published. No answer was received to my letter and questionnaire sent in March, 1970.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto general de egresos e ingresos 1966. Nicaragua, Ministerio de Hacienda y Créidto Público. annual.

Title varies: 1965 as Presupuesto por programes.

1960 and 1961 editions contain schematic outlines of the government organization and descriptions of each of the branches including their functions, legal basis, etc. After 1962 only the schematic outlines are included. Includes the autonomous institutions.

III. OTHERS:

Diagnóstico y macroanálisis administrativo del sector público del Itsmo Centroamericano. San Jose Escuela Superior de Administracion Publica de America Central. San Jose, 1964. 65 p.

Contains diagrams of the government organization of the 6 Central American Republics.

Presupuesto Regional Centroamericano, 1966. Missión Conjunta de Programación para Centroamerica. San Jose, Oficina de Planificacion, Departamento de Planes Anuales, 1966.

Contains diagrams of the government organization of the Central American Republics except Panama.

PANAMA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de Organización del Gobierno de Panamá. Panamá. Dirección General de Planificación y Administración. 1961. 228 p.

It is a broad revision of the Manual de la Rama Ejecutiva (Manuel of the Executive Branch), which was published in March, 1960, by the Misión Técnica en Administración Pública (Technical Mission in Public Administration).

In a report by U. S. Foreign Service Posts in the Western Hemisphere (June 1965) it is stated that the current issue is dated December 1964. Availability to the general public was not known.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto de rentas y gastos. Presupuesto por programas y estructura de personal. Vigencia fiscal 1967. Panama, Ministerio de Hacienda y Tesoro. Panama. annual.

Contains schematic outlines of the organization and description of each agency, explaining its functions.

III. OTHERS:

Diagnóstico y macroanálisis administrativo del sector público del Itsmo Centroamericano. San Jose Escuela Superior de Administracion Publica de America Central. San Jose, 1964. 65 p.

Contains diagrams of the government organization of the 6 Central American Republics.

PARAGUAY

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual del Gobierno Paraguayo. 1st edition. Asunción. Universidad Nacional. Escuela Paraguaya de Administración Pública. 1962. 94 p.

No record of later editions. No answer to letter and questionnaire which was sent to Escuela Paraguaya de Administracion Publica in March, 1970.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto general de la nación Administracion Central. Ejercicio fiscal 1968. Paraguay. Departamento de Presupuesto [1967]. annual.

Contains a diagram of the government organization including the autonomous institutions.

PARAGUAY

II. BUDGET (Cont'd.):

Informe financiero de la ejecución del presupuesto general de la nación. Ejercicio de 1968. Paraguay. Contraloría Financiera Asunción 1969. annual

Title varies.

III. OTHERS:

None.

PERU

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Guia del gobierno peruano 1st. ed. Peru. Oficina Nacional de Racionalizacion y Capacitación de la Administración Pública, Dirección de Investigaciones Normativas, Departamento de Investigación. [Lima] 1966. 294 p.

After a change in the government in 1968 a new organization in the structure of the government took place. This organization manual, thus, is almost obsolete. In 1969 the Oficina de Planificacion had plans to work on a new edition. I have no record of work on it since my letter and questionnaire to the agency has not been answered as of June 18, 1970.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto funcional de la Republica para 1967. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Lima, Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio [196(7].

In 2 vols: v. 1 Gobierno Central; v. 2 Sub-sector publico independiente. annual

III. OTHERS:

Guia practica 1967. Lima. Información Latinoamericana, S. A. [1967?] 431 p.

PUERTO RICO

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de Organizatión del Gobierno del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico. 4th ed. Puerto Rico. Bureau of the Budget. San Juan. Negociado del Presupuesto, Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, 1966. 243 p.

No other editions have been published after the 4th. At the present time a study on the administration of Puerto Rico is in progress by the Comision de Reorganizacion de la Rama Ejecutive. At the end of it a new edition of the manual will be published as it is stated in a letter of March 31 from the Bureau of the Budget. Date of publication has not been settled.

PUERTO RICO

II. BUDGET:

Proyecto de presupuesto para el año fiscal 1971. Puerto Rico. Governor. San Juan, 1970. annual. Published in 2 vols. v. 1, Budgetary recomendations; v. 2, Regular payroll.

Running title: Proyecto de presupuesto para el año fiscal... que propone el gobernador... a la ... Asamblea Legislativa del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico.

III. OTHERS:

None

URUGUAY

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

No records of an organization manual in Uruguay have been found. A letter from Luis Alberto Musso of April 4, 1970 says that no organization manual exists for the Uruguayan government.

II. BUDGET:

Presupuesto general de gastos. Uruguay, Laws statutes, etc. Montevideo, Ministerio de Hacienda. annual. Title varies.

No records of the budget report after 1955 have been found.

III. OTHERS:

Mensaje del Poder Ejecutivo a la Asamblea General al inaugurarse el ler período de la XL legislatura. Uruguay Presidente. Montevideo, 1967. annual.

Contains the Memora annual of each Ministerio listing the activities of each agency. Only for the Executive Branch.

VENEZUELA

I. ORGANIZATION MANUAL:

Manual de Organización; base legal, atribuciones, estructura y funciones del Poder Ejecutivo. 2 ed. Venezuela. Comisión de Administración Pública. (Caracas) 1966. 605 p.

The first edition was published in 1963. No other edition after the second has been published. Venezuela is now working on a program of administrative reform and it is expected to prepare a 3rd etition after the reform is over. No date has been settled. This information was received from the Presidente de la Comision le Administracion Publica in his letter of May 5, 1970.

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VENEZUELA

II. BUDGET:

Ley de presupuesto para el ejercicio fiscal 1970. Gaceta oficial de Diciembre 30, 1969.

III. OTHERS:

None.

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OTHER SOURCES OF GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

ARGENTINA:

List of Headings of Official Entities in Argentina. Compiled by Angel Fernandez. X SALALM Working Paper No. 13, July, 1965. Washington. Pan American Union, 1965. 96 p.

BRAZIL:

List of Headings for Brazilian Government Agencies. Compiled by Laura Garcia Moreno Russo. VIII SALALM Working Paper no. 9, July 1963. Washington. Pan American Union, 1963. 39 p.

COLOMBIA:

Lista Alfabetica de Las Entidades de las Entidades de la Administracion Publica Nacional de Colombia. 1821-1966. Compiled by José Ignacio Bohórquez C. XI SALALM Working Paper no. 4, July 1966. Washington. Pan American Union, 1966. 135 p.

COSTA RICA:

List of Author Headings for the Principal Government Offices of Costa Rica. Compiled by The Asociación Costarricense de Bibliotecarios; Nelly Kopper, General Secretary. X SALALM Working Paper no. 15, July 1965. Washington. Pan American Union, 1965. 17 p.

ECUADOR:

List of Headings of Official Entities of Ecuador. Compiled by Alfredo Alvear and Ximena Espinosa. XI SALALM Working Paper no. 7, July 1966. Washington. Pan American Union, 1966. 16 p.

MEXICO:

Lista de Encabezamientos de las Principales Oficinas Gubernamentales de los Estados Unidos de Mexico. Compiled by Pedro Zamora. Washington, Union Panamericana. Secretaría General de la Organizácion de los Estados Americanos, 1960. (Cuadernos bibliotecologicos no. 3.) 18 p.

PERU:

List of Government Organizations. (Corporate Entries). Compiled by Graciela Sánchez Cerro Mendoza. IX SALALM Working Paper no. 12C, June 1964. Washington. Pan American Union, 1964. 16 p.

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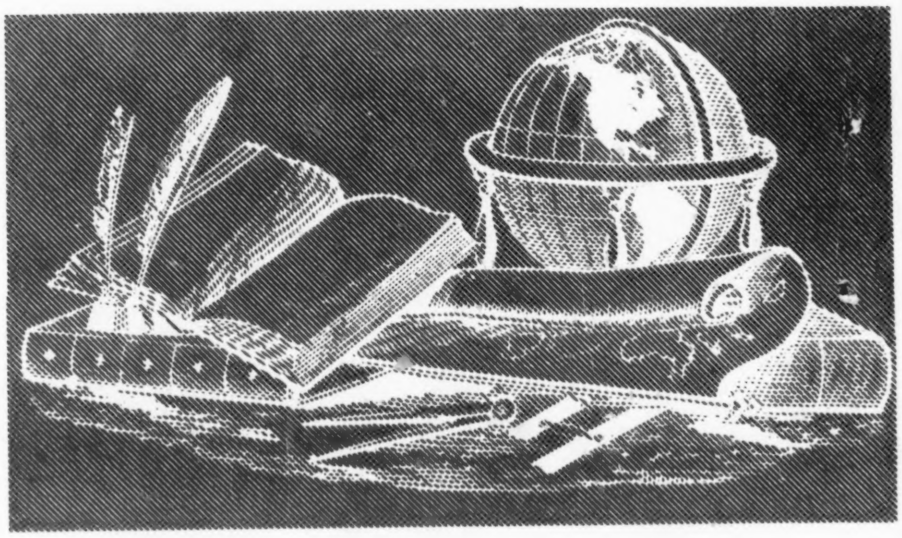

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